

MASON'S
O.K. SAUCE,
O.K. PICKLES,
MANGO CHUTNEY,
WORCESTERSHIRE
SAUCE,
MUSTARD SAUCE,
TOMATO CATSUP.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

Registered as a Newspaper at the General
Post Office in the United Kingdom.

Have YOU tried the
\$130 Smith \$130
MOTOR WHEEL
It can be attached to
any ordinary Cycle.
ALEX. ROSS & Co.
Phone 27.

No. 18,686. 號五卅百六十八萬一第 日八十二月二十年巳丁 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY, 9th, 1918. 六拜禮 號九月二年七國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS
GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 375 lbs. net.
In Bags 50 lbs. net.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.

OTARD'S

BRANDY.
Shipped by
OTARD, DUPUY & CO.,
COGNAC.

CALDBECK,
MACGREGOR & CO.
16, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Telephone No. 75.

NEW CARTRIDGES.
JUST ARRIVED.
FIRST-CLASS, DAMP PROOF, AMERICAN SPORTING CARTRIDGES.
12, 14, and 20 Bore, loaded with all sizes of
Chilled Shot.
These Cartridges, made of the finest damp
proof material, steel lined inside with brass
casing 1 1/2" deep on the outside, are especially
made to withstand the effects of damp
climates and are second to none for reliability
in the field.
We have also received a consignment of
B.S.A. Air Rifles.
INSPECTION INVITED.
WM. SCHMIDT & Co.
[1165]

A LING & CO.
13, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS
STORE
Photographic Goods of Every Description
in Stock.
Developing, Printing and Enlarging.
Canton Marbles in Various Shades.
TELEPHONE 1212. [535]

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.
TIME-TABLE
WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes
8.00 " to 10.00 " " 10 " 15 "
10.00 " to 11.00 " " 15 " 15 "
11.30 " to 12.45 p.m. " 15 " 15 "
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 " " 15 " 15 "
1.15 " to 1.45 " " 15 " 15 "
1.45 " to 2.15 " " 15 " 15 "
2.15 " to 3.00 " " 15 " 15 "
3.00 " to 3.30 " " 15 " 15 "
NIGHT CARS.
8.50 p.m. and 9.00 p.m. 9.30 to 11.00 p.m.
Every Half-Hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. Every Quarter-Hour
SUNDAYS.
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes
10.30 " to 11.00 a.m. " 10 " 15 "
11.30 " to 12.00 noon " 15 " 15 "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " 15 " 15 "
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 " " 15 " 15 "
5.30 " to 6.00 " " 15 " 15 "
6.00 " to 6.30 " " 15 " 15 "
6.30 " to 8.30 " " 10 " 15 "
NIGHTS CARS as on Week Days.
Extra Car at 12 Midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des
Voeux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for all
cars not already full, running at the time
stated in the Company's time-tables, but not
for special cars, can be obtained on application
at the Company's Office. No Season
ticket will be issued until payment therefor
has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque
or Compromise Order representing Bank
Notes.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers. [468]

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.
On and after WEDNESDAY, 12th DECEMBER, 1917, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations	No. 5 Express a.m.	No. 7 Local a.m.	No. 9 Through a.m.	No. 11 Local a.m.	No. 13 Through p.m.	No. 15 Local p.m.	No. 17 Through p.m.	No. 19 Local p.m.	No. 21 Through p.m.
CANTON (Old Wha Tsi)	dep. 7.25		5.35		8.20		11.15		4.00
SHUN LUNG	dep. 8.40		6.45		9.45		12.20		5.05
Shum Chun	dep. 10.25		8.45		11.25		1.00		6.05
Shing Shui	dep. 11.15		9.15		11.55		1.10		6.20
Fanning	dep. 12.05		9.45		12.30		1.20		6.35
Tai Po Market	dep. 12.55		10.15		1.00		1.30		6.50
Shatin	dep. 1.45		10.45		1.10		1.40		7.05
Tai Po	dep. 2.35		11.15		1.20		1.50		7.20
Yuen Tai	dep. 3.25		11.45		1.30		2.00		7.35
Shing Shui	dep. 4.15		12.15		1.40		2.10		7.50
Shum Chun	dep. 5.05		12.45		1.50		2.20		8.05
SHUN LUNG	dep. 5.55		1.15		2.00		2.30		8.20
KOW LOON	arr. 12.05		9.05		12.45		1.00		8.35

UP TRAINS.

Stations	No. 4 Express a.m.	No. 6 Through a.m.	No. 8 Through a.m.	No. 10 Local a.m.	No. 12 Through p.m.	No. 14 Local p.m.	No. 16 Through p.m.	No. 18 Local p.m.	No. 20 Through p.m.
Last Ferry	dep. 6.25		9.15		1.15		1.35		5.05
KOW LOON	dep. 7.15		9.45		1.25		1.45		5.15
Shum Chun	dep. 8.05		10.15		1.35		1.55		5.25
Shing Shui	dep. 8.55		10.45		1.45		2.05		5.35
Fanning	dep. 9.45		11.15		1.55		2.15		5.45
Tai Po Market	dep. 10.35		11.45		2.05		2.25		5.55
Shatin	dep. 11.25		12.15		2.15		2.35		6.05
Tai Po	dep. 12.15		1.05		2.25		2.45		6.15
Yuen Tai	dep. 1.05		1.15		2.35		2.55		6.25
Shing Shui	dep. 1.55		1.25		2.45		3.05		6.35
Shum Chun	dep. 2.45		1.35		2.55		3.15		6.45
SHUN LUNG	dep. 3.35		1.45		3.05		3.25		6.55
CANTON (Old Wha Tsi)	arr. 12.05		1.55		3.15		3.35		7.05

* Will stop at Tai Po and Shing Shui to allow First-Class Passengers to alight,
on Notice being given to the guard.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.
The Railway Administration does not guarantee that the ferries mentioned in this
table will connect with the trains as shown.

SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.		a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Fanning dep.	8.20	11.25	2.50	Shataukok dep.	10.00	1.20	5.00
Shataukok arr.	9.15	12.30	3.50	Fanning arr.	11.00	2.20	6.00

THE MITSUBISHI KAISHA, LTD.

IA, A.B.C. WESTERN UNION, ENGINEERING AND BENTLEY CODES USED.

Builders and Repairers of Ships, Engines and Boilers and Electrical Engineers.
Manufacturers of Contraband Condensers, Stone Manganese Bronze Castings,
Parson's Steam Turbines and Turbo-Alternators, &c., &c.

NAGASAKI WORKS.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK," NAGASAKI.
GRAVING DOCKS AND PATENT SLIP.
Door No. 1. Door No. 2. Door No. 3.
Length on Keel Blocks ... 77 feet 30 feet 74 feet.
Width of Entrance on bottom ... 77 feet 30 feet 74 feet.
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide ... 26 feet 24 feet 44 feet.
PATENT SLIP—Capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.
Two Floating Cranes of 60 and 20 tons each, besides 100 tons Giant Cranes.

KOBE WORKS.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK," KOBE.
FLOATING DOCKS.
Lifting Power ... No. 1. 7,000 tons. No. 2. 12,000 tons.
Max. Length of Ship taken in ... 460 feet. 550 feet.
Max. Breadth of Ship taken in ... 66 feet. 86 feet.
Max. Draft of Ship taken in ... 23 feet. 26 feet.

HIKOSHIMA WORKS (Near Shimonoeki).
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK," SHIMONOSEKI.
GRAVING DOCK.
Length on Keel Blocks ... 388 feet 0 inch.
Breadth at Entrance on bottom ... 55 feet 0 inch.
Depth of Water on Blocks at Spring Tide ... 25 feet 0 inch.
Floating Crane capable of lifting 20 tons weight.

THE NAGASAKI, KOBE AND HIKOSHIMA DOCKYARDS
are closely connected with each other, enabling them to co-operate in the prompt
execution of work and to suit the convenience of customers.
Any Orders will be promptly attended to and Estimates sent on application. [717]

KAIPING COAL
FOR ALL
INDUSTRIAL AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES
FOUNDRY AND SMELTING COKE
FIREBRICK AND FIRECLAY
FOR ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO
DODWELL & CO., LTD. QUEEN'S
BUILDINGS HONGKONG OR
KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION
TIENTSIN, NORTH CHINA.

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Established 1836. Incorporated in Great Britain.
Total Assets exceed £14,000,000.
FIRE, LIFE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR, PLATE GLASS, FIDELITY,
GUARANTEE AND LOSS OF PROFITS INSURANCE.
JOHN B. LANCASTER,
HONGKONG BRANCH,
4 Des Voeux Road, Central
Tel. No. 200. [484]

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. CANTON TO HONGKONG.

SATURDAY, 9th JANUARY, 1918.
8 a.m. "HEUNGSHAN" 8 a.m. "HONAM"
10 p.m. "HONAM" 4.30 p.m. "KINSHAN"

SUNDAY, 10th FEBRUARY, 1918.
10 p.m. "FATSHAN" 4.30 p.m. "HEUNGSHAN"

MONDAY 11th FEBRUARY, 1918.
6 a.m. "HEUNGSHAN" 8 a.m. "HONAM"
10 p.m. "KINSHAN" 4.00 p.m. "FATSHAN"

TUESDAY, 12th FEBRUARY, 1918.
8 a.m. "HONAM" 8 a.m. "HEUNGSHAN"
10 p.m. "FATSHAN" 4.30 p.m. "KINSHAN"

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

MONDAY, 11th.—The s.s. "SUI TAI" will not run, but the
s.s. "SUI AN" will sail as usual from Hongkong
at 8 a.m. and from Macao at 2 p.m.

TUESDAY, 12th.—There will be no steamer to Macao at 8 a.m. nor
from Macao at 2 p.m.
The s.s. "SUI TAI" will sail as usual from Macao
at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 2 p.m.

Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions,
or from Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON, Booking Agents, Hongkong. [1461]

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U.S. MAIL LINE.
OPERATING THE NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" AND "COLOMBIA,"
14,000 tons each.
HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,
VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.
THE SUNSHINE BELT.
THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG at Noon.

Ship	Sail	Arrive
S.S. "ECUADOR"	Feb. 27th	Mar. 27th
S.S. "COLOMBIA"	Mar. 27th	Apr. 27th
S.S. "VENEZUELA"	Apr. 27th	May 27th

These Steamers have the most modern equipment, including Overhead Electric
Fans and Electric Lighting. ALL LOWER BERTHS and large comfortable staterooms
(all single and two berth only).
The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration.
Special care is given to the Cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be
surpassed.
Tickets are interchangeable with the TOTO KIKEN KAISHA and the CANADIAN
PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.
For further information, rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to
Telephone 141. COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexander Buildings, Chater Road. [58]

DAIRY FARM NEWS.
POULTRY.
OUR HOUSE-FED
CAPONS
AND
CHICKENS
ARE THE BEST IN THE EAST.
Tender Eating, Delicate Flavour.
TRY THEM! [1528]

JOINT SERVICE
OF THE
"NEDERLAND" AND "ROTTERDAM"
LOYAL MAIL LINES.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
THE Steamship
"HEMERANDT"
having arrived from SAN FRANCISCO,
Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified
that all Goods are being landed at their
risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous
Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon
Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., wharves and/or
from the wharves delivery may be obtained.
No Claim will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods
remaining undelivered after Noon the 13th
Feb. will be subject to sale.
All Claims against the Steamer must be
presented to the Underwriter on or before the 17th
Feb. or they will not be recognized.
All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to
be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 12th Feb. at 10 a.m. by the
Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard &
Douglas.
No Fire Insurance whatsoever has been
affected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN L.L.N.
Agents.
Hongkong, 7th February, 1918. [1804]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
THE Steamship
"RANEE"
having arrived from the above port,
Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby
informed that all Goods are being landed
at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra
hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.,
wharves and/or from the Wharves delivery may
be obtained.
Goods not cleared by the 14th Feb. at 5
p.m. will be subject to sale.
All broken, chafed and damaged packages
are to be left in the Godowns, where they will
be examined.
Claims against the Steamer must be
presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise
they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us
in any case whatsoever.
Bills of Lading for cargo from Bombay will
be countersigned by P. & O. S. N. Co., Ltd.,
and for Cargo from Calcutta, Penang and
Singapore by Messrs. Jardine, Matheson &
Co., Ltd.
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Agents.
Hongkong, 7th February, 1918. [1003]

HOTELS

THE HONGKONG HOTEL
AND
GRILL ROOM.
J. H. TAGGART,
Manager. [14]

KING EDWARD HOTEL.
CENTRAL LOCATION.
ELECTRIC LIGHTS AND LIGHTING;
TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.
HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.
Telephone No. 373.
Tel. Address: "VICTORIA."
J. WITCHELL,
Manager. [32]

PEAK HOTEL.
1,400 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.
FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL and
TOURIST HOTEL. Unrivalled for
Comfort, Health and Convenience, Telephones
in every Room, prompt connection maintained
by six lines to Central.
Fifteen minutes from Principal Landing
Stage. Moderate Tariff and Excellent Cuisine,
Roof Garden, and Social Rooms. European
Runners meet Steamers.
P. O. PEUSTER,
Manager. [1465]

THE VICTORIA HOTEL.
CANTON.
Situated on the British Concession,
Shamshien.
The only European Hotel in
Canton.
Guides and Chairs provided.
Every information and special
attention given to Tourists.
Reasonable Rates.
Under the personal Management
of Mr. and Mrs. GEO. B. EYLES.
1468

MITSUBISHI GOSHI KAISHA
(Mitsubishi Co.)
COAL DEPARTMENT.
SOLE PROPRIETORS OF
TAKASHIMA, OCHI, MUTABE,
KISHIDARE, YOSHINOZAKI, HOJO,
NAMAZUTA, SAGO, KANADA,
SHINNEW, KAMIMADARA, HIRAI
AND OYUBARI COALFIELDS.
AGENTS FOR SAKIKO COAL.
HEAD OFFICE:—
MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO

BRANCH OFFICES:—NAGASAKI, MOJI,
KARATSU, WAKAMATSU, OTARU,
MUROGAN, HAKODATE, KOBE,
OSAKA, KURE, TOKYO, YOKOHAMA,
NAGOYA, TSURUGA, VLADIVOSTOK,
HANKOW, PEKING, Dairen,
TAIPEH, LONDON, NEW YORK
SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, HAIPHONG
CANTON AND SINGAPORE.
Cable Address:—"IWASAKI"
Codes:—A1, A.B.C. 5th Ed., Western Union
and Bentley's.
Agents:
CHINKIANG—Messrs. GRADING & Co.
MANILA—Messrs. MACDONALD & Co.
SINGAPORE—Messrs. BROWN & Co., Ltd.
GLASGOW—Messrs. A. R. BROWN,
McFARLANE & Co., Ltd.
For Particulars apply to—
S. KAWATE, Manager,
No. 2, Pedder Street, Hongkong
[568]

FRENCH LESSONS
G. MOUSSON,
15, MOYSEY HILL ROAD.
[3]

VICTOR RECORDS.

THE RECORDS OF QUALITY.

LARGE SHIPMENT JUST RECEIVED.

Give us a call and make your selection.

MOUTRIE'S

VICTOR AGENTS.

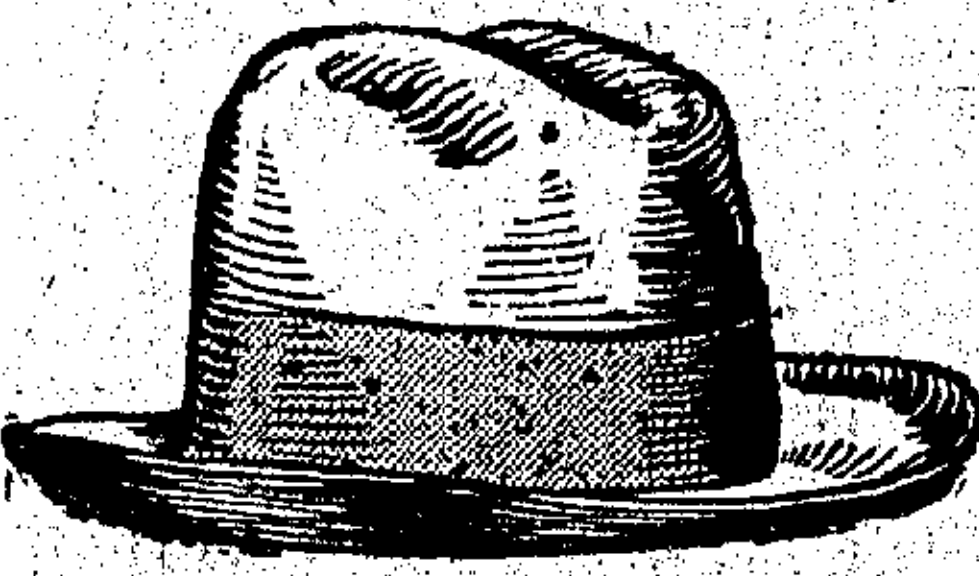
126

STYLISH HATS

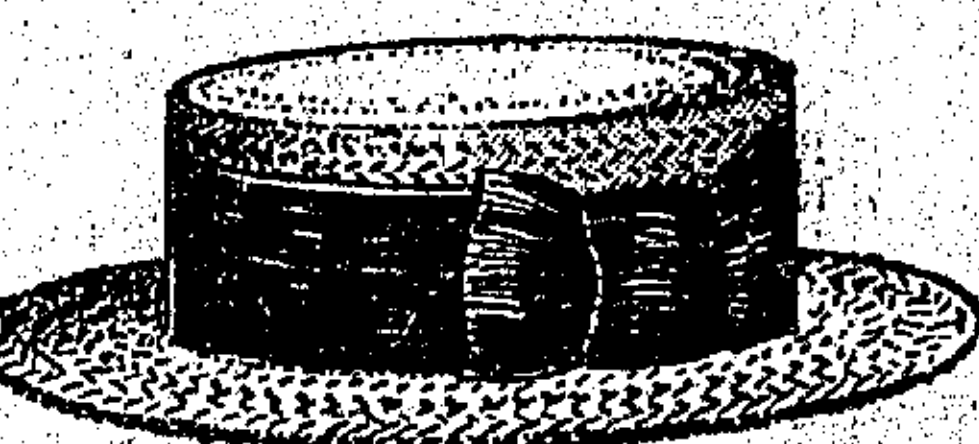
MANY MEN buy a hat as they would buy handkerchiefs.

And yet there probably is no article of man's attire that yields a greater return in effectiveness than a well chosen hat.

Let us assist you in the selection of the identical hat to suit your individual needs.



FOR MEN.



MACKINTOSH

A CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists,
16, Des Voeux Rd. Tel. 29.

108

LA MINERVA

CIGAR FACTORY.

ESTABLISHED 1882.



REINA MARIA CIGARS.

We beg to draw the special attention of Smokers to this Cigar.

A very good and inexpensive smoke.

In boxes of 50 \$4.00 duty paid.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,

AGENTS IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA.

1261

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET—FURNISHED.

"CRAGSIDE," 149, Barker Road, Pokfulam, for 5 months from 7th June next.
Apply—
A. H. SKELTON,
Care of LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
[1548]

TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE at Mount Davis, Pokfulam Road, for February, March and April. Rent moderate.
Apply—
H. E. GOLDSMITH,
P.W.D.
[1518]

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry. Four very desirable SHOPS, situated in Ice House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.
For rent and other particulars apply to—
The Manager,
HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.,
46, Connaught Road Central.
[1800]

TO LET

OFFICES in York Buildings, HOUSES in Shamshau Canton.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.
[1800]

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE

Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings.

[1873]

WANTED.

TWO or THREE LARGE OFFICE ROOMS in Central Locality. First floor preferred.

Apply to—
TONG SENG & Co.,
19, Queen's Road Central.
[1552]

JUST RECEIVED

LOOSE LEAF

PHILATELIC

ALBUMS

(with Stops)

GRACA & CO.

No. 4, WYNDHAM STREET,

HONGKONG.

1242

THE COMMERCIAL OUTLOOK.

THE RISE IN TIN

There seems some feeling in tin circles that the rise to the new high record of \$395 for cash delivery attained in the past week has about reached its zenith, although this figure falls short of some recent forecasts (says *The Morning Post* of December 10th). Of course, anything may happen in a market so full of complexities as tin now is. Shipping is, undoubtedly, the chief difficulty, uncertainty in this respect being still intense and aggravated by the prohibition of statistical information relating to new Straits supplies, which, under normal conditions, constitute one of the chief determining factors. The trade demand, though perhaps a little more hesitating, appears to continue moderate, chiefly for Straits metal, of which there is a good stock available in this country, although arrivals may be rather short over the year-end. A certain amount of tin was shipped recently, which, chiefly explained the set-back on Thursday last to about \$290 for forward tin, but there was a ready demand at the lower level, with cash tin well held at fully \$23 premium, and prices rallied at the close to within 30s. or so of the highest. Eastern prices were lately put up several pounds a ton above London parity, but some large buying was effected in the East, probably for America, whose fresh considerable purchases lately of Dutch tin direct from Batavia at very high prices also aroused interest. The usual monthly statistics indicated an increase of about 2,200 tons, chiefly arising from the abnormally small American deliveries in consequence of the utter disorganised state of the local trade incidental to permit restrictions there. Although it is understood that the United States Government have commandeered certain tin stores, which should, afford relief to consumers badly in need of stock, the spot position for the moment seems no better. The available supply is limited, and relief depends on fresh arrivals. Sellers of forward metal here remain reticent, and buying is rather difficult, but developments remain very uncertain.

COPPER.

There is not much change in the general position of copper. The business conducted in this country is going entirely through Government channels, and official quotations show no alteration. Manufacturers are undoubtedly very busy, but their operations are almost exclusively confined to war work. There has been some talk in America of the fact that the price of 2 1/2 cents being possibly revised at the conclusion of the trial period, but the consensus of opinion there is that the recovery in the output since the end of September has been so rapid that there should be an ample supply of metal to satisfy all needs. Near copper remains scarce, because producers have virtually nothing to sell for delivery before the New Year, but conditions show signs of becoming easier, as indicated by the good deliveries already reported to domestic consumers on old contracts entered into before the price was fixed. New enterprise outside of war work having been very considerably curtailed, the larger manufacturers seem to have no difficulty in securing all the metal they need. With the labour position constantly improving, a mass production seems pretty well assured. At any rate, all anxiety in respect of future supplies has now vanished. New sales for industrial use are still kept practically in abeyance by producers, but a certain amount of second-hand metal is doubtless being secured, since dealers are now allowed a margin of 5 per cent. over the actual cost when making sales. There are probably many consumers who will gladly avail themselves of second-hand offers at 2 1/2 cents well above the fixed price rather than be left without copper.

IRON AND STEEL.

Evidence of greater stringency are not wanting in regard to the British iron and steel markets. The year-end is approaching with an ever-growing pressure upon national resources, and strenuous efforts are being made to develop productive capacity, especially in the steel sections due to urgent needs for munitions and shipbuilding. This question of raw material has lately been the chief topic of discussion. The chief feature has been the advance of 2s. 6d. a ton sanctioned for the home trade for all grades of Cleveland foundry and forge, making the price of No. 3, 92s. This advance, which is retrospective to November 17th, has certainly fallen very much short of recent expectations based on higher costs, especially the increased price of coke, although makers sharing in export business are now able to recoup themselves to some extent through the advance of 14s. a ton enforced in this direction, the current 10 1/2 per cent. standing at 118s. 6d. The price of Lincashire iron has also been raised by 5s. a ton to 97s. 6d., but no change has been made so far in the home trade price of East Coast hematite, which remains at 122s. 6d., although the export quotation for France and Italy has been put up 8s. 6d. a ton, to 147s. 6d. The position of pig-iron has been to some extent cleared by these changes, but there is undoubtedly room for further revisions in various directions. The demands made upon Midland Ironmasters are exceeding their capacity, and this is checking new business. There has been considerably more activity in Cleveland iron, for which much heavier applications have been made for December, this chiefly arising from the intense shipbuilding activity. Output has been so far fairly well sustained, but the transferring of furnaces to basic from Cleveland common iron is now beginning to make itself felt, and this may entail more restricted allocations, although there is still ample supply available to meet all needs.

RUBBER.

The position of crude rubber is still anything but encouraging, buyers being extremely reluctant to proceed with further purchases, except where holders afford them some little inducement. The general outlook is very much involved, with America continuing to place fairly large orders in the East at comparatively low prices for direct shipment. The prices accepted lately ex warehouse at Singapore on American account were well under 2s. and about 2s. 2 1/2d., c.i.f. This feature has undoubtedly had a depressing influence here, and there is not much hope of sentiment improving yet awhile. Another serious feature has been the political developments in Russia, and quantities of rubber used to be diverted to Russia, but this has, of course, been stopped. Stock in the Eastern markets have probably accumulated to some extent, while the feeling locally is affected by the inadequate supply of tonnage. Export business here is very quiet, and likely to continue so, unless America re-enters the market, of which there is not much chance under present conditions. A notable feature is that the price of hard Para on the spot is now practically on a level with that of fine plantation rubber.

(Continued on page 1243)

GERMANY MUST DEMAND AN INDEMNITY.

SAXON MINISTER'S DECLARATION.

Violent scenes occurred, recently, in the Second Chamber of the Saxon Parliament. The Finance Minister declared that Germany must demand a war indemnity without bothering about whether her adversaries could pay it; let them only think of America.

Herr Fleissner (Independent Socialist) asserted that foreign countries truthfully laid a large part of the blame for the war on Germany. He declared that the former Foreign Secretary, Herr Zimmermann, signed a treaty which, if concluded in Germany itself, would mean high treason.

The President asked Herr Fleissner whether he thought he was serving the Fatherland's interests, and requested him to remember that he was speaking in a German Parliament.

Herr Fleissner—1 know that.

The President—Then behave accordingly.

Herr Fleissner retorted that he felt himself entitled to reply to the Finance Minister. "If only the German secret treaties were published one might experience much worse."

A great disturbance followed. Some deputies, pressing round the speaker, shouted excitedly, "Blackguardism," "Effrontery," "Away with him," and there were loud cries of "Shame!"

The President said that what Herr Fleissner had just said was an insinuation against the German Government which he must emphatically repudiate. The disturbance and excitement lasted a long time, Herr Fleissner asserting that his party were outlawed and that Germany laboured under a new reign of terror.

SOAP FOR WOUNDS.

The results of using common soap instead of antiseptics in the dressing of wounds in 368 cases are described in the *Lancet* by two B.A.M.C. captains. The writers say that soap solution dressings clean a wound quickly and are less painful.

The practice of letting blood from a healthy person flow directly into the veins of a badly wounded man who has lost much blood, is growing in importance. It is stated in the *British Medical Journal* that out of 36 cases of a desperate nature, all of whom except one could not have survived otherwise, 22 were saved by transfusion of blood.

The problem of how to deal with the person who, apparently well himself, carries in his throat virulent diphtheria germs, has long puzzled doctors, but by removing the tonsils of six recognised "diphtheria carriers" two medical officers have succeeded in freeing them from the germs.

A Lancashire correspondent writes as follows:—Prices for American spot cotton have remained fairly steady for a time, with a tendency to come down a little. The official value of good middling is still inconveniently lower than the actual price at which business can be done. There seems to be a belief that the American Government is contemplating some interference with cotton prices, and if the action is as drastic as it was in regard to steel prices there will be an upset in the American market, but whether this will do as much good in Lancashire is quite another question. American prices for cotton are already about 8d. per lb. lower than the rates paid here by the unfortunate consumer, and much the same enormous difference in values between British and American markets is seen in many other articles for the supply of which we depend upon America. It cannot be true that the cost of transport is 8d. per lb. (£74 per ton). That is too absurd for anyone to believe. As has been said before, the whole question is one of practicable transport, and price has little or nothing to do with it. There is talk of a very great increase in cotton acreage for the next season, and this development in itself seems probable enough, for cotton growing under present conditions is probably the most profitable thing that any man can take up. Of course, there is the question of labour, which would attract a sufficient supply with very little effort on an export, rather in a bumper crop is, however, rather academical just now for we may not be able to obtain our fair share of it, even if it should materialise by the autumn of next year. If the war should be over then, it might help forward a slump in cotton prices. On the Manchester Exchange business is difficult, but so far as yarns are concerned, high prices can always be obtained, as the supply is gradually getting shorter.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS BY MAJOR H. A. MORGAN, ADMINISTRATIVE COMMANDANT.

STRENGTH.

Sapper J. F. Allen (late R.G.A.) was enrolled on 2nd Feb. 1918, and posted to Engineer Company.
Sapper J. C. Castillo rejoined the Corps on 2nd Feb. 1918, and was posted to Engineer Company.
Gr. H. J. Slat, Artillery Company, is permitted to resign, on leaving the Colony, to date from day of departure.

PROMOTION.

Lance-Sergeant H. W. Petley, Machine-gun Company, to be Company Quartermaster-Sergeant, dated 6th Feb. 1918.

TRANSFERS.

Private G. E. Towns, "A" Co., No. 1 Platoon, is transferred to the Mounted Section, dated 1st Feb. 1918.

Reference Administrative Order No. 3, dated 4th Jan., 1918, the transfer of Sgt. J. H. Barrington, Engineer Company, to "B" Company is cancelled.

ATTACHED.

Sergeant J. H. Barrington, Engineer Co., is attached to "B" Co. for 3 months from 6th Feb. 1918.

PAY.

N.C.O.s and men of "A" Company will receive Camp Pay at Headquarters on Thursday, 14th inst., at 6 p.m.

MESS.

A meeting of all members of the Officers' Mess will be held at Headquarters on Thursday, 14th inst., at 6.30 p.m.

COMMUNICATION DRILL.

At Headquarters on Wednesday, 13th February, at 6 p.m. Officers and N.C.O.s of "A" and "B" Companies will attend. Other Officers and N.C.O.s may attend if they so desire. Company drill will be practised.

LECTURE.

At Headquarters, Friday, 15th inst., at 6 p.m. Subject, Military Law.

ORDERS FOR ARTILLERY COMPANY BY CAPTAIN J. H. W. ARMSTRONG, V.D.

PARADES.

Thursday, 14th inst.:—
5.15 p.m. Right and Left Half Companies, all officers and N.C.O.s, at H.K.D.C. Headquarters. Musketry instruction.

Friday, 15th inst.:—
7.30 a.m. Right Half Company, full parade at Belchers Battery.

5.15 p.m. Left Half Company, full parade at Belchers Battery.

ORDERS FOR ENGINEER COMPANY BY CAPTAIN W. RUSSELL.

8th to 16th inst.:—
1.—E. L. Manning Nightly:—
Parades as per posters posted at Headquarters, Engine Drivers at 6 p.m. Musketry at 6.15 p.m.

2.—Officers' mess for duty:—
Belchers, Capt. W. Russell, Lieutenant 3rd-Lieut. D. Templeton; Stone-corders, Lieut. R. Hall.

3.—Parade. Kit Inspection:—
Nos. 1, 2, and 4 Sections will parade at Headquarters on Saturday, Feb. 16th, at 2.30 p.m.

Dress: Full marching order with 150 rounds ammunition. All members of the Company must attend.

4.—Members of Infantry Battalion newly attached for duty:—
Such N.C.O.s and men will parade at Belchers Fort on Thursday, Feb. 14th, at 6.30 p.m. for the purpose of forming instructional classes. Dress: Clean fatigue with belts.

5.—Musketry:—
No. 2 section, as notified by the Co-Sergeant-Maj., will fire at King's Park Range on Sunday, 10th inst., at 9 a.m. sharp.

No. 3 section, as detailed by Sergeant, will fire at Taikeo Range on Sunday, 17th inst.

ORDERS FOR INFANTRY BATTALION BY MAJOR H. A. MORGAN.

PARADES—"A" COMPANY.

Friday, 15th inst.:—
5.15 p.m. Nos. 1, 2, and 4 Platoons on Murray Parade Ground. Platoon drill. Dress: Drill order.

Saturday, 16th inst.:—
2.30 p.m. No. 3 Platoon at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 3, Practices 15 and 16. Dress: Drill order with pouches.

Wednesday, 13th inst.:—
5.15 p.m. No. 8 Platoon, at Kowloon Docks. Platoon drill. Dress: Drill order.

Thursday, 14th inst.:—
4.30 p.m. No. 7 Platoon. Annual Musketry Course, Part 3, Practices 15 and 16, at King's Park Range. Dress: Drill order with pouches.

Friday, 15th inst.:—
5.15 p.m. Nos. 5 and 6 Platoons, on Murray Parade Ground. Platoon drill. Dress: Drill order.

MACHINE-GUN COMPANY.

Dress for all parades, Clean fatigue with puttees.

Wednesday, 13th inst.:—
5.10 p.m. Drill at Headquarters Nos. 3, 4 and 5 guns only.

Thursday, 14th inst.:—
5.10 p.m. Drill at Headquarters. The following men only need attend:—
Ptes. Field, Irvine, Logan, McKerns, Finquet and Stapleton.

Friday, 15th inst.:—
4.30 p.m. Annual Musketry Course, Part 3, Practices 15 and 16, at King's Park Range. Dress: Drill order with pouches.

5.10 p.m. Drill at Kowloon Docks. Nos. 1 and 2 guns only. Men who have not fired Part 3, Musketry Course, will attend at King's Park Range.

MOUNTED SECTION.

Wednesday, 13th inst.:—
4.30 p.m. Annual Musketry Course, Part 3, Practices 15 and 16, at King's Park Range. Dress: Drill order with pouches.

Thursday, 14th inst.:—
5.10 p.m. At Jockey Club Stables. Dress: Drill order without rifles.

(Continued on page 1243)

"NO DISLOYAL PEACE."

LENINITE WARNING TO BERLIN.

The *Pravda*, the organ of the Bolshevik Government, recently publishes the following remarkable article:—

"We know that it is only in words that German Imperialism is prepared to recognize the peace programme of the Russian revolution. That organ of the German Socialist patriots, the *Vorwärts*, declares that the German Government in its relations with Russia pursues no aims of conquest, and that the German Government would break with anyone pursuing such aims. An early future will prove whether or not the labour representatives distrust the Imperialist German Government or the Scheidemanns and the Eberts, who assure us that the German Government is eager for a loyal democratic peace. We do not know the peace conditions of the German Government, but we know the peace programme of the majority in the German Reichstag, to which the Scheidemanns and the Eberts belong. That programme has been discussed in the whole of the German Press on the assumption of the independence of Poland, Courland, and Lithuania, in conformity with the principles of the free development of peoples."

"At the outbreak of war the German Government put forward as one of its aims the deliverance of the peoples oppressed by Tsarism. That was pharisaical. The German Government, itself oppressing Poles and Danes, and refusing to admit the principle of free development before the German labouring classes, could not play the part of liberator even as regarded Tsarism, so closely affiliated to German imperialism. It would be brazen irony, if the representatives of German Imperialism pretended to make the freedom of Poland, Courland, and Lithuania one of their preoccupations. The Russian revolution will give the countries in question, as well as Finland and the Ukraine, the possibility of freely deciding their relations to Russia, and the German Government has no right to interfere in their decision or to claim independence for them: if it does, the German Government uses the words 'independence' and 'free development of peoples' simply as a mask for a forced separation of those peoples from Russia, in order that they may be made the vassals of German Imperialism. Let the Scheidemanns and Co. publicly adhere to the plans of conquest of Germany, imperialism or definitely break with them. We are absolutely convinced that the masses in Germany will not follow the Hindenburgs, if the latter want to continue the war with the object of securing annexations in the East."

"We are absolutely convinced that, if the German Government tried to impose a disloyal peace upon Russia, the Russian front would blaze up with revolutionary enthusiasm, and would defend with arms the honour of the Russian revolution. We are absolutely convinced that in that case the working-classes in Germany would come to our aid, not only because they sympathize with the Russian revolution, but because the German working-classes understand the consequence of the rupture of the pourparlers with Russia. If German imperialism succeeded by violence in imposing an onerous peace on the Russian revolutionary government, a separate peace would only aggravate the war on the other fronts, and would prove to the masses in England and France that their Governments were right in declaring that a loyal peace with Germany was impossible. The Russian revolutionary Government will continue the pourparlers for an armistice and peace. These pourparlers will necessarily raise the moral of our people in the trenches, will surround revolutionary Russia with the trenches of the sympathy of the workers in all the belligerent countries, and will protect us against Imperial designs."

SIGNALLING SECTION.

Wednesday, 13th inst.:—
5.15 p.m. "A" and "B" Classes at Headquarters.

5.15 p.m. Musketry Instruction. All signallers who have not passed the Musketry tests (T.E.T.) parade, under C.S.M. Blair, at Headquarters. (Drill order).

Friday, 15th inst.:—
5.15 p.m. Musketry Instruction. All signallers who have not passed the Musketry tests (T.E.T.) parade, under C.S.M. Blair, at Headquarters. (Drill order).

RECRUITS.

Wednesday, 13th inst.:—
5.15 p.m. All units, except "D" Co., at Headquarters, under Sergeant, Edmonds and Meade. Dress: Drill order.

Friday, 15th inst.:—
5.15 p.m. All units, except "D" Co., on Murray Parade Ground, under Sergeants Edmonds and Meade. Dress: Drill order.

"D" COMPANY.

Wednesday, 13th inst.:—
5.15 p.m. Nos. 1 and 2 Sections at Headquarters. Musketry instruction. Dress: Drill order with pouches. Sergeant Oxberry and Corporal Grimes will attend.

Friday, 15th inst.:—
5.15 p.m. Nos. 3 and 4 Sections, at Headquarters. Musketry instruction. Dress: Drill order with pouches. Sergeant Oxberry and Corporal Grimes will attend.

ORDERS FOR CADET COMPANY BY 2ND-LIEUT. J. E. W. BEARD.

PARADES.

Monday, 11th inst.—Public holiday. No Parade.

Wednesday, 13th inst.:—
5.15 p.m. Nos. 3 and 4 Sections at Gun Club Hill.

5.30 p.m. Band practice at Headquarters.

6.30 p.m. Gymnasium at St. Andrew's Church Hall.

G. E. STEWART, Capt.,
Adjutant, R.A.D.C.
Hongkong, 8th February, 1918.

ARMED ROBBERY ON A JUNK IN HARBOUR.

TWO MEN CHARGED

WHY THE POLICEMAN FIRED

At the Hongkong Magistracy yesterday, before Mr. J. R. Wood, two Chinese were charged with committing an armed robbery on a junk off Salt Fish Lane on Wednesday night.

Both defendants stated that a man engaged their boat for the purpose of conveying some opium ashore. They were promised \$10 for every hundred taels, and, as the payment was good, they accepted the offer. On going to the junk which the man pointed to them an alarm was raised by the crew, and several people held them and accused them of robbery. They had no intention of robbing anyone.

Inspector MacDonald said—At about 11.30 p.m. on Wednesday the people on the junk were asleep, when suddenly they were aroused by the sound of men attempting to clamber on to their boat. The junk-owner's wife was the first to gain the deck, and she saw six men, three of whom were armed with long, ominous-looking daggers. The woman raised an alarm, crying out "Save life."

One of the men then seized her by the throat, another threw pepper into her eyes, thus blinding her for some time; while a third man stabbed her with a dagger in the left thigh, inflicting a deep wound. Meanwhile the junk-owner had come on deck, and was engaged in a struggle with a fourth man, both ultimately falling overboard, and separating. The man's son-in-law, who occupied a boat lying in the vicinity, hearing the cries, rowed to the spot. When he saw his father-in-law in a perilous position, practically drowning, he jumped into the sea and rescued him. By this time three of the robbers, getting scared at the appearance of a large crowd of people, jumped into a sampan, in which it is presumed they came, and rowed away, being lost in the darkness. They probably escaped by clambering on to a conservancy junk, anchored some distance off, and from there getting on to the public road and mingling with the crowd. The three remaining robbers tried to escape by jumping overboard, and swimming away. Two of these were the defendants. The Police had by this time arrived on the scene, and, with the assistance of the boat people, arrested the two defendants. The other man escaped. Two shots were fired by an Indian constable from the conservancy boat with the object of frightening, and not injuring, the robbers. The fate of the third man is uncertain. No trace of him has been found, nor has his body been picked up. The injured woman was sent to the Government Civil Hospital, but refused to remain there. Her wound, however, was dressed and she is progressing. Nothing was stolen from the junk, and the police picked up three daggers, which were lying in the bottom of it. The daggers were found by Inspectors Taylor and Lanigan, who, hearing the revolver shots, went to the spot to render assistance.

Mr. J. R. Wood remanded the case till next Thursday afternoon.

BREAKING-UP ENTERTAINMENT AT SAIYINGPUN SCHOOL.

The closing of the Saiyungpun School for the New Year vacation was marked by an entertainment given, for the most part, by the pupils and staff. The School Chinese Band opened the proceedings and discoursed selections for the greater part of an hour to a crowded and appreciative audience of scholars with their parents, guardians, and friends.

Mr. Johnson Hu, followed with a conjuring performance, mystifying all present with some very clever sleight-of-hand. The Brass Band of the Chinese Y.M.C.A. played a number of popular airs during the intervals. The chief interest, however, was centred in a three-act comedy written and arranged by one of the vernacular staff. The various rôles were filled by past and present pupils and masters. Judging by the rounds of laughter and applause, much innocent amusement was afforded and a distinct success scored. All connected with the production of the piece are to be congratulated. A stupid Chinese servant, a blind beggar, a necromancer, and a rogue were faithfully and humorously portrayed. A moral pervaded the play. The evils and folly of superstition were denounced and useful lessons of rectitude of life and actions were inculcated.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

(BEFORE MR. JUSTICE H. H. GOMPERTZ, PRISON JUDGE.)

A COLD-BLOODED MURDER.

ANOTHER PRISONER FOUND GUILTY.

Foong Tin was indicted for murdering Lam Yik Chow, the cashier of the Po On Insurance Co., on August 21st last.

The Attorney-General prosecuted on behalf of the Crown, and Mr. F. C. Jenkin defended the prisoner.

Mr. T. H. King, A.S.P., said he held an identification parade in November. Twenty-eight men were paraded, including the prisoner, whom the accomplice pointed out as the man who opened the door.

Cross-examined, witness said he did not know whether the prisoner was detained for the proper purpose of making inquiries in the matter. Prisoner was detained on August 21st, and again on the 27th of the same month. He was detained a third time from the 2nd to the 10th of November for purposes of identification. It might be that during a prisoner's detention the police would question him. He did not know whether prisoner was questioned on the occasion of his first detention.

"Mr. Jenkin—I put it to you that this murder had rather baffled the police—Witness: That is so. It kept the police at bay for three months."

This was the first man who was, more or less, definitely detained for the affair—I cannot say. I take it that he was. He was first suspected of being a member of the gang—I suppose he was the first of the gang.

When the police, who desired to get all the gang, got hold of the first of the gang, it would be a matter of prudence to make inquiries from him, as far as he was concerned. That would be a proper thing to do.

Taking this as a typical case, and speaking from your police experience, you would expect that, being detained for eight days, he would be questioned for the purpose of getting further information of the gang?—It would depend upon whether he was detained for trial or for inquiries. Being the first of the gang, he would be arrested with the possibility of getting a clue as to the murder. With a view to clearing up this affair and getting information about this gang the police would see whether they could get any information.

In reply to the Attorney-General, Mr. King said the prisoner was the first of the gang the Hongkong police had in their custody.

Ho Ki Hing said the room in which he slept was behind the deceased's room. Witness occupied his room with a man named Chan We. On the night of the murder he got up in the middle of the night and afterwards returned to bed, but the prisoner was not then in the room. That was at about 2 o'clock in the morning. The prisoner did not need to sleep in the room in summer.

The Attorney-General—That shows that no inference can be drawn unfavourable to the prisoner.

Continuing, witness said the key of the door was usually kept on a nail on the sideboard upstairs on the first floor. The door was locked every night between 11 and 12 o'clock.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jenkin, witness said the front door was locked with a Yale self-locking padlock. It was not the usual custom to leave the door unlocked till a late hour at night for the convenience of the senior members of the firm unless by previous request. On the night of this affair the door was kept open for something like three hours—from midnight till 3 a.m.

Mr. Jenkin submitted that the evidence of one of the witnesses was inadmissible, and drew his lordship's attention to the fact that the present case was one of a class which was highly unsatisfactory, for the simple reason that the only evidence against the prisoner was that of the accomplice, and the danger of using such evidence was well known. The evidence in this case showed that there existed a suspicion, amounting to a certainty, that during the long period preceding the making of this statement and the many interviews which the prisoner had, not of his own seeking, with the police, the prisoner came to the conclusion that it would be better for him to say something. There was the evidence of Mr. King that for practically a week in August the prisoner was detained and questioned. The prisoner was taken on more than one occasion from the place where he was carrying on his business to the Police Department, where the probability was that he was again questioned. Finally, he was again detained for a period of eight days when the police must have inferred that he was irresistible—have pressed him to tell them something which might or might not lead them to some success in the matter of arresting the other people.

In view of these facts Mr. Jenkin drew his lordship's attention to the guiding principle of the law in the matter, namely, that if there was any suspicion or doubt that something might have happened prior to the making of a statement—in this case it was called a confession—which might have induced a man to make a statement on the ground that it would be better for him to say something, then any such statement must be rejected. There was no corroboration of the accomplice's evidence.

Mr. Jenkin, addressing the jury, said the case was highly unsatisfactory from two points of view. In the first place the only evidence against the prisoner was that of the accomplice, to whose story no credence should be attached. The accomplice, as the Attorney-General has said, was a self-convicted participant in the crime that was being inquired into. He was, therefore, not likely to tell the truth, for the simple reason that by incriminating other people he was releasing himself. The alleged confession

(Continued at foot of next column.)

ALLEGED EXTORTION.

A LUKONG CHARGED.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. A. Dyer Ball, a *lukong* was charged with stealing two silver dollars, from a passenger on board the s.s. *Fatshan*. During the hearing of the case the Magistrate remarked that it seemed to be more a case of extortion than larceny, and it would be better to charge defendant with that offence.

Evidence was given by complainant and his wife, who stated that the *lukong* came on board the *Fatshan*, which was bound for Canton, and searched their trunk. He found five silver dollars in the trunk, and, accusing them of attempting to take silver dollars out of the colony, appropriated the money. The complainant snatched three dollars out of his hand, defendant retaining two, when Detective-Sergeant Fallon, who was an eye-witness to the proceedings, came up and arrested the *lukong*.

Detective-Sergt. Fallon deposed that he was standing amongst a crowd of passengers, when he noticed the defendant in earnest conversation with one of the passengers. After a while the *lukong* shook complainant's hand and went away. Witness left his hiding-place, and, walking up to defendant, caught hold of his hand and found two silver dollars in it. Defendant, who was quite surprised at witness' appearance, did not utter a word.

The Magistrate (to witness)—Defendant says complainant presented it to him—Witness—No; the idea of the Chinese constable was to extort or "squeeze" money out of the man.

Defendant, who went into the witness-box, said he went on board the *Fatshan* to search the passengers. While searching complainant's trunk, he found five silver dollars in it. He asked complainant: "Why do you take silver dollars out of the colony? Do you not know the regulations? You are not allowed to take even one silver dollar out of the colony." Complainant replied: "I did not know the regulation, I am sorry; will you please excuse me?"

The Magistrate—How many silver dollars is one allowed to take?—Sergt. Blackman—Five, sir.

Defendant (continuing) said he told complainant he could not give him freedom without the Inspector's permission. Complainant's wife then came up and took hold of his hand, pressing something into it. While he was waiting for the Inspector, the detective came up and arrested him.

The Magistrate—How long have you been on this work?—Defendant—A little over a month.

Do you know that the regulation provides for the carrying of five silver dollars by a passenger?—No, I thought a passenger could only take small silver coins.

Do you know Sergt. Fallon?—No, I have never seen him before.

The Magistrate—It seems to me, so far from the evidence of Sergt. Fallon, that defendant demanded the money from complainant. It is a sort of extortion, and I want time to consider the several aspects of the case.

The case was remanded till to-day.

was a very distasteful and suspicious thing. The evidence against the man was divided into two parts, and from the point of view of the law each was unsatisfactory and must be regarded with suspicion. The statement made by the prisoner to the police should not be admitted, as it might have been obtained by holding out some inducement to him. It was, therefore, not properly acquired.

U Lung Gai, an interpreter, stated that the prisoner, in a statement made in Chinese, said he opened the door under threats by Ho Hung, who had already been sentenced to suffer the death penalty. The robbers told prisoner to go to bed and to do so, and knew nothing more about the matter.

The jury retired at 5.5 p.m., and were absent for 45 minutes.

During the interval the Judge informed the Attorney-General and Mr. Jenkin that one jury desired to see them, and requested counsel to meet him in Chambers.

The foreman of the jury said that the jury, who were divided, considered the prisoner innocent on the charge of robbery by helping the robbers to get in, but not guilty on the charge of murder.

Mr. Justice Gompertz—That is, he let in the robbers and knew they intended to commit a robbery, but did not think they would go so far as to commit murder—he is guilty of one and not of the other.

Mr. Justice Gompertz explained the facts to the jury, and the law involved on the question. As a matter of fact the prisoner let the robbers in, knowing from their previous conversations that they intended to rob the safe. If he let them in and had no intention of helping in the commission of the crime—and if he was threatened, as he said, and ran and hid himself in his room—and had no intention of committing the robbery and had no intention of sharing in the robbery, then the jury would be justified in bringing in a verdict of not guilty.

If the jury found the prisoner guilty and, if there were extenuating circumstances, they could ask for clemency to be shown.

After further deliberations, the jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty, with a strong recommendation for clemency.

The prisoner, asked if he had anything to say before judgment was passed upon him, declared that he was innocently implicated. He was wronged. If he had any intention to rob then some of the money should have been found in his possession. The fact that nothing was found proved his innocence.

Mr. Justice Gompertz—The only sentence the law allows me to pass upon you is one of death. The jury have found you guilty, but have recommended you for clemency, and that recommendation will be forwarded to the Governor. You are to be hanged by the neck until you die.

SPORT.

CRICKET.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

C.R.C. v. Hongkong—Causeway Bay. University v. R.E.—University ground. Civil Service v. Kowloon—Civil Service ground.

Craigengower v. R.G.A.—Craigengower ground.

Middlesex v. Navy—Happy Valley.

To-day will see all the teams in the league playing, and we may expect some changes in the table on Monday. The Chinese are a difficult side to beat on their own ground, but the Club ought to manage to get all 3 points, unless Ng Sze Kwong and his comrades succeed in putting up a score as they made against the Navy, in which case a draw may be the result. Points are valuable at this stage, and the Club cannot afford to throw any away. The postponed match between the University and the Engineers ought to be a good fight. The students are favourites, but must take no risks.

The keenest contest ought to be between the Civil Service and Kowloon. On both sides the bowlers are in form, and it would not be surprising to see scores of less than 100 on either side. A draw is a very likely result. Should the Civil Service win they will be in a very strong position indeed, as this match is one of their toughest propositions.

The Gunners are good enough to beat Craigengower and on present form are likely to do so. Graham and Grimmett, who have been off form lately, may be expected to do something soon, and if they could come back to-day the Gunners may go home pointers.

The Navy should have no difficulty with the Middlesex, but many strange things happen on the Military Ground at Happy Valley and the soldiers are just the sort of team to give unexpected performances.

CRAIGENGOWER v. R.G.A.

In this league fixture, to be played on the military ground to-day at 2 p.m., the Craigengower team will consist of:—A. M. Grimmett, J. S. Graham, T. F. Ford, F. S. Thompson, J. D. Norris, W. M. Edwards, S. Manley, S. Jex, F. Schmeppel, A. Pitt and R. Basa.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

There has been only one 1st division match since our notes appeared last week, the two arranged for last Saturday having to be postponed. The R.G.A., by defeating the Middlesex on Wednesday, changed places with them at the bottom of the United Services League. The gunners have been going strongly lately and are generally regarded as favourites for the Hongkong League. Their only serious rivals are the Royal Engineers, whom they defeated last time and whom they have to meet again on Wednesday. It will be a very hotly contested game, as the players cannot afford to lose, or even draw, if they wish to recover their position. On the other hand, a win for the gunners would, in all probability, give them the championship.

In the United Services League the Defence Corps, who are on top, have three very stiff matches to get through, for they still have to meet the R.E. twice and the R.G.A. once. In view of the present strength of these two military teams, it is quite possible that the locals will lose all three. The players would then probably be hot favourites. The Navy and R.G.A., however, are not yet out of the running, and, although rather unlikely, it is still possible for either of them to finish at the head of the league.

The second division is still very open. The 88th Company and the South China Athletic are making the running, closely followed by the R.E. Reserves. The Chinese team has a lot of stiff matches before it yet, having to meet the 88th Company, the 8th Company (twice), the Staff and Departments (twice), and St. Joseph's. The 88th Company has two heavy fights before them with the Royal Engineers and the Staff and Depts. and St. Joseph's may possibly rob them of points, so that all the teams in the second division, with the exception of the two at the bottom, may be considered as having a sporting chance of winning the League.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

HONGKONG LEAGUE.

Royal Engineers v. Navy, Club ground. Kick-off, 4 p.m. Referee, Mr. Wright.

3rd Co. R.G.A. v. South China Athletic Club ground. Kick-off, 2.30 p.m. Referee, Mr. Byrne.

Kowloon v. Staff and Departments, Navy ground—Kick-off, 2.30 p.m. Referee, Mr. Durose.

LEAGUE TABLE TO DATE.

HONGKONG LEAGUE.									
CLUB	P	W	L	D	F	A	P		
R.G.A.	5	5	0	0	13	1	10		
R.E.	5	4	1	0	17	2	8		
H.K.F.C.	6	1	3	2	7	13	4		
Navy	4	1	3	0	4	7	2		
Middlesex	6	0	4	2	3	21	2		

UNITED SERVICES LEAGUE.									
CLUB	P	W	L	D	F	A	P		
H.K.D.C.	5	4	1	0	9	4	8		
R.E.	3	2	0	1	8	0	6		
Navy	5	2	3	0	9	7	4		
R.G.A.	5	2	3	0	4	6	4		
Middlesex	6	1	4	1	3	13	3		

HONGKONG LEAGUE, DIVISION II.									
CLUB	P	W	L	D	F	A	P		
88th Co.	10	7	1	2	29	8	16		
S. China Athletic	8	5	1	2	15	6	12		
R.E. Res.	10	4	2	4	23	16	12		
87th Co.	10	5	4	1	15	19	11		
St. Joseph's	10	5	5	0	21	13	10		
Staff and Depts.	9	4	3	2	12	13	10		
Kowloon	9	3	4	2	17	21	6		
23rd Co.	10	1	5	1	10	26	8		
Middlesex Res.	8	0	6	2	8	23	2		

The match between the R.E. Res. and Kowloon, which has been ordered to be replayed, is not included in this table.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

STOCKTAKING

SALE

NOW PROCEEDING

FOR THIS WEEK ONLY.

20%

CASH DISCOUNT OFF THE ENTIRE STOCK OF

COSTUMES. DRESSES,

HATS,

BLOUSES,

SKIRTS,

GOLF COATS, ETC.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

(15)



BALATA BELTING

DICK'S — THE ORIGINAL BALATA BELTING

HAS TENSILE STRENGTH, FLEXIBILITY, DURABILITY.

NO STRETCHING—NO SLIPPING.

THE SUPERIOR BELTING

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.,
Hotel Manstons, Telephone 1990,
Sole Agents for
R. & J. DICK, LTD., GLASGOW.

(118)

Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 346

SPECIAL SHOW

SMART GOWNS

FOR THE RACES

AT REASONABLE PRICES.

(159)

CANTON—C.M.S. GIRLS BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

ST. HILDA'S—East Parade Ground.

Principal—Miss BENDELACK, M.A.
Dip. Ed.
School Re-opens January 10th, 1918.
Thorough English and Chinese Education.
Fees moderate.

STRAITS MERCHANT SERVICE GUILD.

DISPENSARY Buildings, Raffles Place, Singapore, are HONORARY AGENTS of the IMPERIAL MERCHANT SERVICE GUILD, where subscription are received, new Members are enrolled and all Members are welcomed as Visitors during their stay in port.

(1123)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

CHINESE NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 11th and 12th February.

By Order,

A. E. LOWE,
Secretary.
[1606]

MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

CHINESE NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 11th and 12th February.

By Order,

A. E. LOWE,
Secretary.
[1607]REGULAR SAILINGS
TO
VANCOUVER & SEATTLE.

For freight and further particulars please apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON &
CO., LTD.Tel. 215. Sub. Ex. 23.
[1608]

BANK HOLIDAYS.

IN accordance with Ordinances No. 5 of 1912, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 11th and 12th February, 1918.

[1604]

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

FANLING.

CHINESE NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

BANKERS' CUP. February 9th to 12th inclusive.

Bogey Competition for men. Main Course.

MIXED FOURSOMES. February 9th to 12th inclusive.

Relief Course. Twice Round.

Medal Play. HANDICAP. Half of Joint Handicaps.

ENTRANCE FEES for both Competitions will be given to War Charities.

1st and 2nd Prizes kindly presented.

JOHN BENTLEY,
Hon. Secretary.
[1606]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

NOTICE.

ON and after 16th February, 1918, the hours for the Transaction of business by the HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK will be 10 A.M. to 12 Noon every work day except Saturday.

The Savings Bank will not be open for business on Saturdays on and after 16th February, 1918.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 7th February, 1918. [1600]

NOTICE.

THE UNITED BRITISH INSURANCE CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

HAVING been appointed MARINE AGENTS to the above Company, we are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS and issue Policies at Current Rates.

UNION TRADING CO.,
Agents.
Queen's Buildings,
Hongkong, 1st February, 1918. [1673]

RACE BOOKS.

THE ONLY Authorised Edition of the RACE BOOK for the Transaction of business by the HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK will be 10 A.M. to 12 Noon every work day except Saturday.

UNDER THE ACT OF 1911.

T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, 6th February, 1918. [1605]

DANCE CIRCLE.

Spend a pleasant evening.
MONDAY and THURSDAY,
9 P.M.

31, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
Ground Floor,
Next door to the Hongkong Cinema.

Gent's, \$1; Ladies, 50 cts. [1685]

WANTED.

PUSH BICYCLE, well-known make.
Apply—
"ROADSTER"
c/o "Daily Press" office.
[1693]

INTIMATIONS

THE KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Company's Office, Victoria Buildings, TO-DAY (SATURDAY), 9th February, 1918, at 11 o'clock A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of Directors together with Statements of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1917.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, 4th, to SATURDAY, 9th February, 1918 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary to the Company.

HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
General Agents for the
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 30th January, 1918. [1698]

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong, TO-DAY (SATURDAY), the 9th February, 1918, at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1917.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 4th February to the 14th February (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 26th January, 1918. [1655]

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE NINETY-EIGHTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Hotel Mansions, on TUESDAY, the 19th February, 1918, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 4th to 18th February, 1918, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN ARNOLD,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 21st January, 1918. [1638]

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTY-FIRST ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., on THURSDAY, 21st February, 1918, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1917.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, 11th February, to THURSDAY, 21st February, 1918, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. S. BROWN,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 4th February, 1918. [1688]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY EARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the CITY HALL, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 23rd day of February, 1918, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Board of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1917.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY, 11th February, to SATURDAY, 23rd February, 1918 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 5th February, 1918. [1669]

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

ONE CERTIFICATE for One Hundred Shares Nos. 20241 to 20340 inclusive, in this Company, standing in the name of Mr. HONOR. T. FERGUSON, has been LOST; and if at the expiration of one Month from the date hereof the above Certificate be not forthcoming, another Certificate for the said Shares will be issued by the Company, and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 16th January 1918. [1630]

LONDON BUYING AGENTS

We offer you our services as buying agents for British or Continental goods, established in 1844, but thoroughly up-to-date, our success is attained by making our customers' interests our first aim. Fire expert buyers, with capable staff, manage different departments, buying with greatest care every class of goods, giving our customers all the advantages of wide experience, and ensuring their requirements being rightly supplied at lowest prices and best discounts.

KEYMER, SON & CO.,
Whitcliffe, London.
Telegrams: "Keymer, London." Est. 1841.

INTIMATION

WATSON'S
OLD BROWN
BRANDY

25 YEARS IN WOOD.

A. S. WATSON &
CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT

MERCHANTS.

TELEPHONE 616

[12]

MARRIAGE.

GOONWIN-LAMBERT, At St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, on February 7th, by Rev. W. T. Featherstone, M.A. DAVID ALEXANDER GOONWIN, youngest son of the late D. B. and Mrs. Goodwin, of Ardrossan and Motherwell, Scotland, to MINNIE DAISY, youngest daughter of JOHN LAMBERT, Lloyd's Surveyor, Hongkong. [1605]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VOUX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 9th FEBRUARY, 1918

PEACE WITHOUT ANNEXATIONS.

The Russian Provisional Government is demanding adherence to the formula "Peace without annexations." Obviously, however, no political party of importance in Central Europe would be content with the status quo ante-bellum. If it did not offer to the Germans and Austro-Hungarians, the Bulgarians and the Turks sufficient security of life and development before the war, this essential condition is to be obtained only by some far-reaching change—if not in the map, then in the mutual relations of States, to the advantage of the Central Alliance. The advocates of Central Europe have made it clear to the world that they regard the economic subjection of all the neighbouring lands as essential to the continued independent existence of Germany. The *Neue Freie Presse*, the organ of the Austrian Germans, points out that "the German Empire is carrying out a great political development conscientiously and deliberately," implying that to interfere with it would be flying in the face of Providence. But the Germans have shown so little power of assimilating the nations which they have annexed that the world is not encouraged to believe in the high nature of the German mission. By the time the economic legislation of the neighbouring lands has been assimilated with that of Germany, the means of communication linked up, and the details of economic treaties worked out, the unhindered development of Germany may have been secured and guaranteed, but all other countries will have been exploited for her sole benefit. Thus Germany will be able to do without annexations in a political sense. If her rulers

should be content with this device, however, they will have to brave the wrath of the members of the six industrial associations who presented a Memorial to the Chancellor in May, 1916, and of the 13,000 Intellectuals who spoke in similar terms in the following June, of the Conservative party and the National Liberals as expressed by numerous journals and writers. They will have to go back, also, upon the most cautious and carefully chosen pronouncements of the last three Chancellors. There can be no meaning in the design of saving the Flemings from the tyranny of the Walloons, and the whole of Belgium from subservience to France and Britain, if the laborious administrative machinery set up by von Bismarck and his successors is to be scrapped on the conclusion of peace. Poland, without Danzig or Posen, will be such a constant source of disturbance to all her neighbours that, if the new Russian Socialism abandons it, the two Central Powers will be constrained in self-defence to repeat the great crime of 1772. What ever the word used, Germany will, if she gets the chance, definitely enlarge her borders with new Schleswigs and Posens and Alsace-Lorraines on some plausible pretext, as the Russians have already discovered in the peace negotiations. There will not be "annexations" but "guarantees for security," and the effect on the lands taken and on Europe will be exactly similar.

Even if it be granted that Germany need not use the word "annexations," how stands the case for Austria-Hungary? The *Neue Freie Presse*, speaking for the Austrian Germans, has declared that the sole endeavour of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy has been to ensure its existence, its frontiers, and its future (a sufficiently wide formula), and that this has now been proclaimed as the basis of the policy of the German nation. Count ESTERHAZY, on behalf of Hungary, has stated in the Chamber recently that on the point of the defensive nature of the war there is complete agreement between the Monarchy and the German Empire. Apparently in line with these pronouncements are the views of the notorious Dr. DUMA, the late Austro-Hungarian Ambassador at Washington. Peace by reconciliation, he declared, based on mutual concessions is a necessity for the Dual Monarchy. This principle excludes "annexations," but need not prevent a "rectification of frontiers." In the details, suggested his views are singularly in harmony with those of a high authority at Vienna quoted in the *Deutsches Volksblatt*, of June 20th, 1917. The natural stronghold of Loven, which commands Montenegro and—more important still—Cattaro, must be retained; complete command of the passage of the Danube must be secured; and even Belgrade with a corresponding zone must be taken over. So much for actual annexations or, rather, "rectifications of frontier." For the future an "eminent Berlin diplomat" is quoted by the *Neue Freie Presse* as supplying a convenient formula. Austria-Hungary, he says, desires free development of the Balkans without any great power influencing the Balkan peoples. For the interpretation of this we may turn to the expositions of the two diplomats already cited. "In agreement with the Russian formula," Italy is to be cleared out of all bases on the east coast of the Adriatic; Roumania, Serbia and Albania are to be in permanent economic union with their great northern neighbour, and perhaps under military protection. In any case, the wheat fields of Roumania must be developed to the fullest extent, while the fangs of Serbia must be effectively drawn, and Albania must be secured against Italy. Thus does Austria-Hungary, by the mouth of her diplomats, play with the word "annexation." No more than in the case of Germany can her minimum desires be brought strictly within the Russian formula. HANSMANN WERNER, the German Majority Socialist, writing in *Arbeiter Zeitung*, rightly stigmatises the action of the Dual Monarchy as involving the extinction of Serbia "in the interests of Austro-Hungarian capitalism," and the alienation of Roumania. But his suggestion that Bulgaria should find her compensation, not in the annexation of the remainder of Macedonia or the extension of her northern frontier parallel with that of the Dual Monarchy along the Danube, but in the division of Albania, a land which has no self-consciousness, has called forth indignant protests from Bulgaria. For whatever

may be the interpretation placed by the Central Powers upon the Russian formula, there is no doubt of the attitude of Bulgaria. The leading journals declare that "peace without annexations" would be the gravest injustice to her. They point out that Bulgaria has conquered Serbia, Macedonia and the Dobruja, and assert that she will keep them—if necessary, by force. The proposals in such articles as those of DUMPA and WERNER are "opposed to justice and unquestionably detrimental to the Bulgarian cause." Nor, apparently, do these Bulgarian pundits think that their claims are of necessity opposed to the Russian formula, for the disappointment of the Bulgarian claims in the Treaty of Bucharest was met by the protests of the Austro-Hungarian Chancellor, who found support from the leading English journalists. They frankly treat this, however, as a mere academic argument. The practical point is that if the districts claimed are not united to Bulgaria there will be no peace in the Balkans. We may leave Bulgaria to discuss this all important matter with her powerful allies. But it is interesting to know that while the spokesmen of the Central Powers are endeavouring to hide their designs under a cloud of specious words there is one member whose co-operation is important to the development of their Balkan policy which is not afraid to call the aims of all the members by the proper name.

The Bishop of Victoria will to-morrow (Sunday) preach at St. Andrew's, Kowloon, at 11 a.m., and address a children's service at 3 p.m.

We are informed that the Union Church services to-morrow will be taken by Rev. A. E. Claxton in the forenoon and by Rev. T. H. Caren in the evening.

The City Hall Work Party will be open for giving out and receiving work on Thursday morning next, Feb. 14th, and not on Wednesday, the 13th, as previously announced.

The main club house at Fan Ling will be open to lady members of the Golf Club on Monday and Tuesday. For the Bogey competition for men as many cards may be taken out as desired, but in the Mixed Foursomes the number is restricted to one.

Owing to the Chinese New Year holidays the exchange banks, the insurance offices and the majority of the commercial houses will be closed on Monday and Tuesday. The *Daily Press* will be published as usual on Monday morning, but the office will be closed during the day, and there will be no issue of the paper on Tuesday. Publication will be resumed on Wednesday.

Mr. Owen, who for some fourteen years past has been the proprietor of the Carlton Hotel, is now leaving the Colony to settle in California, and yesterday the comprador and Chinese servants of the hotel gathered together to take farewell of their old master and to express their appreciation of the many kindnesses which they had received at his hands. They presented Mr. Owen with a printed address, the compilation of which must have entailed a considerable expenditure of mental effort. It comprised a great many good wishes in one long sentence and concluded with the truism that "your son will grow to be a great gentleman, and that you and your wife as well as your son and the other children will yet return to Hongkong; and once again, come and be our master and friend." In spite of little weaknesses in its grammatical construction the address was obviously a sincere tribute to Mr. Owen's good qualities as an employer, and as such, is highly valued by him. Mr. Owen has been resident in Hongkong for twenty-eight years.

CHINESE TELEGRAM.

(THROUGH RUSSIAN AGENCY.)

THE MOVEMENT IN SOUTH CHINA.

LONDON, February 7th.
The Times Correspondent at Petrograd states:—The People's Commissioners are discussing a proposal to support the autonomous movement in Southern China against the Central Government. The Commissioners propose to send a Commissary to China for this purpose. The object is to produce socialist and revolutionary agitation, which will break down China's refusal to allow foodstuffs to come to Russia.

KOWLOON BAY RECLAMATION SCHEME.

SUBSTANTIAL PROGRESS MADE.

Some months back we gave the broad outlines of an extensive reclamation scheme to create a new residential suburb in Kowloon Bay for well-to-do Chinese. Since that time good progress has been made with the project, which is entirely financed by Chinese capital. The foundations of the sea-wall have been laid for the greater part of its length of a mile and a half, and the first portion of the sea-wall has been started. This week the first permanent pile was driven to serve as a support for one of some twenty bridges which will span the broad nullahs carrying off storm-water from the surrounding hills to the sea. Each of these nullahs will be flanked on either side by a road 75 feet in width. The other roads on the reclaimed land will be either 100 feet or 50 feet in width, so that the suburb, which lies open to the breezes blowing through the Ly-cum pass, will be assured of a free circulation of air. The bund will be 175 feet wide and will enclose an area of more than ten million square feet, whose greatest depth will be roughly three-quarters of a mile. Four acres will be set aside to serve as a recreation ground.

The difficulty experienced, owing to the war, in obtaining locomotives and rails for the transport of material on the works has retarded operations to some extent, but this difficulty has now been surmounted by the engineers, Messrs. Little, Adams, & Wood, and two locomotives and five miles of rails are expected to arrive next week. In view of this and the fact that a great deal has been accomplished below the water-line during the past year, future progress will be more evident. Practically the whole of the trench has been dredged for the sea-wall and for two of the four main nullahs; the foundations for the former are well advanced; much of the granite and stone required for constructing the sea-wall, etc., has been quarried and faced or crushed; and a road has been constructed for the transport of the materials to be excavated from the adjacent foothills for filling-in purposes. The contract time for the completion of the work is five years, of which there are still four to run.

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

ANNUAL DINNER OF LUGARD HALL.

[CONTRIBUTED.]

The first annual dinner of Lugard Hall was held *extra muros* on Thursday. The Hall was beautifully decorated. Among those invited were Sir Charles Eliot, the Deans of the three Faculties, the Wardens of the Hostels, Drs. T. E. Cheah, E. de Souza, Prof. Stuart, Messrs. Li Tsak Lum, Trice Martyn and S. T. Barmah.

After the usual patriotic toasts and that of the University had been honoured, Sir Charles Eliot proposed the toast of "Lugard Hall." He pointed out that this was the senior Hall of those under the direct control of the University, and was named after a most distinguished administrator and statesman, Sir Frederick Lugard. The Hall might well be proud of this association, with the chief founder of the University, for, in spite of a certain amount of discussion as to who first thought of a University in Hongkong, there would certainly have been no University to-day but for Sir Frederick Lugard. The Vice-Chancellor referred to the prominent part played by the Hall in University athletics and to the number of scholars and graduates of which it could boast. He said the Hostel might take special pride in the fact that an ex-resident, Mr. D. P. Dixon, had gone to the front to join the Royal Flying Corps.

The Warden, Prof. Hinton, replied on behalf of the Hall. He paid a tribute to the excellent spirit of the place and trusted that the tradition which was being made of its founders, and suggested that the last words of the University Anthem should be the motto of the Hall—*Unum ex oriente*. He then presented the Lugard Hall Championship Cup for sports to Mr. D. K. Samy.

Mr. Cheam Kim Cheung proposed the toast of "The Visitors" and thanked them for their presence at the dinner. He assured the Vice-Chancellor that the residents of Lugard Hall would not forget his generosity and kind interest in the Hall. Twelve residents had passed up since the University was founded and all of them were doing well in their various vocations.

Dr. T. E. Cheah replied on behalf of the guests, and in a humorous speech he revived the memory of various escapades in the early days of the Hall, and spoke of the warm affection with which it was regarded by those who passed through it.

The thanks of the Hall are due to the committee of officers for the arrangement of the dinner, especially to Mr. Mustapha bin Osman. Mr. J. Faulkner was responsible for the beautiful lighting scheme.

THE WAR.

AMERICAN TROOPSHIP TORPEDOED

OVER TWO THOUSAND SOLDIERS RESCUED.

DEATH OF EX-GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS.

TERRIBLE CONDITIONS IN PETROGRAD.

Franco-Belgian front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

SUCCESSFUL RAID.

LONDON, February 7th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We successfully raided eastward of Armentieres, taking prisoners.

There was hostile artillery firing at Cambrai and Lens.

ENEMY ARTILLERY ACTIVE.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We raided a post south-eastward of Quenast, killing or capturing several of the garrison.

We repulsed raiders westward of La Bassée.

The enemy's artillery is active north-westward of St. Quentin and eastward of Monchy-le-Preux.

Our aeroplanes dropped over a ton of bombs on targets behind the enemy's lines.

Two hostile machines were brought down. Two of ours are missing.

GALE IN THE WEST.

LONDON, February 7th.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters states:—During a twenty-four hour spell of fine weather, there has been heavier hostile artillery firing, but to-day's soaking westerly gale has again lessened activity. The weather and the state of the ground are still unfavourable for grand operations.

EARLIER CABLES.

RAIDS AND AERIAL OPERATIONS.

LONDON, February 7th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The enemy raided a post to the westward of Zandvoorde. Six of our men are missing.

Another party near Neuve Chapelle was repulsed with loss.

Our patrols brought in a number of prisoners at different parts of the front.

There was considerable hostile artillery firing in the neighbourhood of Havrincourt Wood, southward and northward of Lens, and in the neighbourhood of the Menin road.

Our aeroplanes dropped five tons of bombs on hostile railway stations and sidings and on other targets.

We brought down five and drove down four enemy machines and an observation balloon. Four of our machines are missing.

Our aeroplanes last night dropped one and a half tons of bombs on an aerodrome south-eastward of Cambrai, also on billets. All our machines returned.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FRENCH FRONT.

ATTEMPT TO PENETRATE FRENCH LINES.

Paris, February 7th.

A communiqué states:—There was very lively reciprocal artillery firing at Chavigny, Pargny, Filain, in the region north of the Aisne, in the sector of Samogneux, Hill 944, on the right of the Meuse and at Hartmannswiller.

After a violent artillery preparation the Germans unsuccessfully attempted to penetrate our lines at Banholt (Alsace) at two places.

EARLIER CABLES.

SAARBRUECK RAILWAY JUNCTION SUCCESSFULLY BOMBED.

Paris, February 7th.

A communiqué states:—The important railway junction at Saarbrueck was successfully bombed by our air squadrons, who were attacked by several groups of enemy aeroplanes.

Three enemy machines were brought down. All our machines safely returned.

Naval Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AMERICAN TROOPSHIP TORPEDOED.

FLOATS FOR TWO HOURS.

LONDON, February 7th.

The Admiralty announce:—The *Tuscania* was torpedoed on Tuesday night off Ireland.

The vessel was carrying American troops.

Of the saved 2,011 were soldiers, 141 of the crew and 35 others.

Out of a total of 2,397 on board 210 are missing.

The *Tuscania* was sunk at seven o'clock on Tuesday evening.

She was one of the convoy of troop and provision ships.

Two torpedoes were fired; one missed, but the other hit the vessel amidships.

The *Tuscania* listed heavily to starboard, making the proper lowering of the boats impracticable.

Some of the men jumped into the sea and others were thrown into the sea.

When the boats were lowered the survivors were taken off or picked up by British destroyers and landed.

The *Tuscania* floated for two hours after being torpedoed.

The condition of some of the survivors was pitiable. They threw off their clothes and had been swimming about for two hours before being rescued.

Three men died from exposure in a boat.

An American officer survivor states that an escorting destroyer claims to have sunk the attacking submarine.

Only two women were on board the *Tuscania*, and both were saved.

TRUST JOHN BULL'S DESTROYERS.

The *Tuscania* is a 14,000 ton Anchor Liner, built in 1914.

An American officer in a narrative states that after the vessel was struck megaphone calls were circulated that there was no danger of the ship sinking before all on board were taken off.

The narrator decided to follow a sailor's advice to "Stick on board and trust to John Bull's destroyers."

British destroyers answered the "S.O.S." with remarkable celerity.

It is believed that a couple of lifeboats were smashed in launching.

A torpedo was fired at a rescuing destroyer, but missed.

Aerial Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RECENT ATTACK ON ZEEBRUGGE.

AMSTERDAM, February 8th.

The *Telegraph* states that during a recent aerial attack on Zeebrugge 40 bombs were dropped, greatly damaging a barracks.

The Germans at night-time on February 3rd brought down one of their own machines near Heyva, killing the pilot.

Italian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ALLIES' AEROPLANE GAIN.

LONDON, February 7th.

An Italian official report states:—Our airship dropped a ton of explosives on the aviation ground south-eastward of Vittorio.

The Allies brought down 50 aeroplanes during the past eleven days.

The Near East.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ARABS ROUT TURKS.

HEAVY CASUALTIES.

LONDON, February 7th.

A Palestine official report states:—Our aeroplanes on Sunday bombed the camps at Mishk, obtaining 47 direct hits.

On Monday they dropped 1,900 pounds of bombs on the same objectives, securing 37 direct hits. All our machines returned.

The Arabs in Hedjaz routed eleven battalions of Turks eleven miles northward of Taffle on January 26th, killing 400, and capturing 300 men, two mountain-guns, 18 machine-guns, and 800 rifles.

The Arabs on January 28th successfully attacked a Turkish post on the eastern shore of the Dead Sea. Only 40 Turks escaped. Sixty Turks were captured.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

DEATH OF EX-GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS.

LONDON, February 7th.

A telegram from Petrograd reports the death at Tashkent, on February 3rd, of ex-Grand Duke Nicholas, the Russian ex-Commander-in-Chief, under mysterious circumstances.

THE QUEENSLAND FLOODS.

MACKAY INDISCRIBABLY DEVASTATED.

BRISBANE, February 7th.

A relief party has reached Mackay with food.

There were numerous instances of terrible privations, especially in the surrounding districts. The town itself is completely and indescribably devastated.

LABOURITES TO VISIT PARIS.

LONDON, February 8th.

The *Times* states that preparations are being made for British Labourites, including Mr. Thomas, M.P., Mr. Will Thorne, M.P., Mr. A. Henderson, M.P., to visit Paris to secure Anglo-French Labour and Socialist agreement preparatory to an International Congress to be held in London on February 20th, and ultimately another Congress to be held in Switzerland.

NOTICE OF REPRISALS.

LONDON, February 7th.

Reuter's Agency confirms the *Daily Mail* statement cabled this morning that, in accordance with the arrangement reached by Lord Newton's recent Mission to The Hague, one month's notice will be given of reprisals.

The *Daily Mail* states that the Foreign Office has informed Germany through Holland that if Lieutenants Scholtz and Wookey, the imprisoned British airmen, are not released immediately and treated as ordinary war-prisoners the British Government will take reprisals.

It is pointed out that International Law does not sanction imprisonment and that German airmen frequently distribute leaflets.

ITALIAN SHIPPING.

LONDON, February 7th.

An Italian official report states:—The arrivals for the week were 44, and the sailings 413.

Of the sinkings one steamer was over 1,500 tons, and six sailing ships were over and nine under 100 tons.

Four small sailing ships were damaged and two steamers evaded attack.

FRENCH SHIPPING.

LONDON, February 7th.

The French shipping returns for the week show that the arrivals were 888 and the sailings 897.

Of the sinkings two were above and one below 1,000 tons. Two vessels were unsuccessfully attacked.

OBITUARY.

CANON OF WORCESTER.

LONDON, February 7th.

The death is announced of Rev. William John Knox Little, M.A., Canon of Worcester since 1887, aged 78 years.

THE MARQUIS OF DUFFERIN.

LONDON, February 7th.

The death is announced of the Marquis of Dufferin.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, February 8th.

The silver market is quiet.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

SOVIET APPEAL TO AUSTRO-GERMAN WORKERS.

PETROGRAD, February 8th.

The Soviet of Petrograd has issued a grandiloquent appeal to the workers in Berlin and Vienna, hailing them as "Brothers Across the Barbed-Wire Barrier," announcing that the German Socialists Herlein Liebknecht and Adler have been elected Honorary Presidents of the Petrograd Soviet.

CIVIL WAR IN FINLAND.

STOCKHOLM, February 7th.

The White Guards at Vasa report that civil war is in full swing in Finland. Twenty prominent Helsingfors men have been murdered, and properties and farms are daily being burned and pillaged. Unarmed people were killed, especially in the south-west. The capture of Kemi and Tornio is greatly to the advantage of the White Guards.

PIERCE BATTLE BETWEEN GUARDS.

PETROGRAD, February 7th.

General Alexieff, with "shock" troops, is reported to be marching northwards.

He has occupied a number of stations in the direction of Kharkoff and Voronej.

The Bolshevik Agency reports that the Red Guards captured Tammerfors (Finland) after a fierce battle, on February 4th, in which 10,000 White Guards, commanded by General Mannerheim, were defeated and forced to retire to the west coast of the Gulf Bothnia.

TERRIBLE CONDITIONS IN CAPITAL.

LONDON, February 7th.

The *Times* Correspondent at Petrograd states:—The Soviet Congress passed, in a few minutes, laws involving the most fundamental land changes and the most complicated social reconstruction.

The proceedings were punctuated by the singing of the "Internationale" and the "Marseillaise."

Hunger riots continue and life is extremely nerve-racking.

The Red Guards are more feared than the Tsar's police. Everyone is in dread of arrest, searches, seizures and confiscations of money and jewellery. Those conducting domiciliary arrests are often thieves in disguise.

"We cannot cash cheques, as amateur clerks muddle the bank accounts, and the bank directors have either escaped to Sweden or been arrested. All financial business is at a standstill."

The latest decree limits deposits to 25,000 roubles and requires proof that the money was honestly earned.

It is proposed to destroy all shares as rubbish.

Poor English governesses are running about trying to persuade kind friends to take care of their small savings.

UKRAINE.

LONDON, February 7th.

Yesterday's Russian Wireless report regarding Ukraine conflicts with the reports from other sources.

THE GERMAN METHOD IN RIGA.

PETROGRAD, February 7th.

The Bolshevik Newsagency states that the Germans in Riga fraudulently collected 65,000 votes for the incorporation of Riga with Germany. They imprisoned 200 suspected Socialists, and many prisoners, even women, were beaten in order to force them to betray their comrades. The women were imprisoned with ten robbers and prostitutes.

The economic situation is terrible and the workers are starving.

EARLIER CABLES.

ELECTORAL REFORM.

LONDON, February 7th.

The House of Lords by 74 votes to 33 rejected the modified alternative vote proposed by the House of Commons and in alternative vote from the Electoral Reform Bill, which was then returned to the House of Commons.

The House of Commons accepted Lord Lansdowne's Proportional Representation compromise by 284 votes to 114 and accepted the House of Lords' rejection of the alternative vote without a division.

HOME SERVICE TROOPS RATIONS.

LONDON, February 7th.

The Press Bureau announces that the Home Service troops' ration of meat, sugar, and tea has been reduced, except for those under 19 in training for foreign service. The ration comprises favourably with the field ration of most other armies.

LATEST CABLES.

THE RUSSO-GERMAN PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

POSITION MYSTERIOUS.

LONDON, February 7th.

The present position in the negotiations at Brestlitovsk is most mysterious.

The Bolshevik Headquarters at Petrograd has received no news from Brestlitovsk for several days, and are assuming that the Russian Delegates are prevented from communicating with Petrograd.

M. Lenin has ordered a disconnection of the wire used by the Austro-German Delegates.

Petrograd messages from Berlin tend to support the belief that the Central Powers will conclude peace with Ukraine and break off negotiations with the Bolsheviks, and may possibly even resume a state of war.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS DEMAND WAR-AIM DECLARATION.

AMSTERDAM, February 8th.

A message from Berlin states that the Pan-German newspapers are very angry at the Versailles Council communiqué, which was described as the *Entente's* answer to the German strikes and accuses the strikers of prolonging the war by exciting the hopes of enemy countries.

A meeting of Socialists, addressed by Her Scheidemann, passed a resolution demanding a definite declaration by the Government of Germany's war-aims and the acceleration of domestic reforms.

EARLIER CABLES.

CENTRAL POWERS' CHIEF OBJECT.

AMSTERDAM, February 7th.

The *Volk's Zeitung* states that the Conference at Brestlitovsk will resume to-day, the chief object of the Central Powers being to conclude peace with Ukraine.

PARLIAMENT PROROGUED.

LONDON, February 7th.

Parliament has been prorogued until February 12th.

The text of His Majesty the King's speech is as follows:—My Lords and Gentlemen:—Since last I addressed you great events have happened. Within a few weeks of that occasion the United States decided to take their stand by the side of this country and the Allies in defence of the principles of liberty and justice. Their entry into the war was followed by other Neutral States, and has united practically the whole of the civilized world in a League of Nations against unscrupulous aggression. It has inspired fresh confidence in the ultimate triumph of our cause. On the other hand, Russia, distracted by internal dissensions, has not been able to persevere in the struggle until the fruits of her great sacrifices could be reaped, and for the present has ceased to bear her part in the Allied task. The negotiations opened by her with the enemy, however, prove that the ambitions which provoked this unhappy war are not yet abated. These tragic events have added to the burdens of the other Allies, but have not impaired the vigour and loyalty with which one and all continue to pursue the common aim. Amid the confusion of the changing events the determination of the democracies of the world to secure a just and enduring peace stands out ever more clearly.

In all theatres at war my Naval and Military forces have displayed throughout the year a noble courage, high loyalty and a fixed determination which have won for them the admiration of my people.

In France the enemy has been repeatedly successfully thrown back, and I await with assurance further progress in the conflict in Palestine and Mesopotamia the most revered and famous cities in the Orient have been wrested from the Turk while in Africa the enemy has lost the last remnant of his Colonial possessions. In all these fields the Forces of my Dominions and my Indian Empire have borne their full share in the toil and in the glory of the day.

During the year the representatives of my Dominions and my Indian Empire were summoned for the first time to the sessions of an Imperial War Cabinet, and their deliberations have been of the utmost value in the prosecution of the war and the promotion of Imperial unity.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons, I thank you for the liberality with which you have provided for the heavy expenditure of the war.

My Lords and Gentlemen, I have been pleased to consent to the proposals for better representation of my people, and I trust this measure will ensure to a much larger number of my subjects in the United Kingdom an effective voice in the government of the country and enable the national unity which has been so marked a characteristic of the war to continue in the not less arduous work of reconstruction in times of peace. The settlement of this difficult question, by agreement, leads me still to hope that despite all the complexities of the problem, a solution may be possible in regard to the Government of Ireland, which I have endeavoured to bring before the Convention of representatives of my Irish people is now deliberating. The successful prosecution of the war is still our first aim and endeavour.

I have watched with a proud and grateful heart the unvarying enthusiasm with which all sections of my people have responded to every demand upon them for their services, and as they face the final task which may yet be required to carry our efforts to fruition, I pray that Almighty God may vouchsafe to us His blessing.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"]

Sir,—It was interesting to an old-fashioned Englishman to read in your paper to-day that a prosecution had begun against a Chinese having in his possession two boys with the intention of selling them into, I suppose, some sort of slavery. I began to think that at last it looked as though the ancient laws of Britain against the buying and selling of human beings were about to be enforced in this Far Eastern Possession.

But, alas! I soon discovered my mistake. The prosecution was not undertaken at the instance of the Hongkong Government, but had been forced upon them by a request from the Government of Canton.

If I remember aright, the Government of Canton is purely Chinese! Nuff said.—Yours faithfully,

AN ENGLISHMAN.

Hongkong, February 8th, 1918.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET.

Messrs. Vernon & Smyth, in their weekly share report dated February 6th, 1918, state:—

During the interval which has elapsed since our last report of 1st February, our local market has been influenced by the near approach of China New Year, and the volume of business shows some falling off. Prices have, however, kept in good demand and are difficult to obtain at current rates. Shanghai market has been very quiet and featureless. Singapore market for Rubber shares has been dull and lifeless, without much change in price.

The following are our to-day's wired quotations:—

Alor Gajah \$ 1.40
Ayer Panas 11.25
Gueanalys 2.35
Kedahs 4.10
Kempas 3.50
Malaka Pinda 2.70
Malakoffs 4.50
New Serendah 4.75
Sandyeroffs 4.40
Tapias 21.00

The Kedah Co. has declared an interim dividend of 10 per cent. Plantation Rubber is quoted in London at 2/32. Bar Silver is quoted at 43. Sterling T.T. is 2/11. Singapore T.T. is 137. Shanghai T.T. is nominal at about 67s, and the Bank's buying rate for 3 d/s. Bills is nominal at about 24s.

GROW BEAUTIFUL HAIR FREE!

A SUGGESTION ALL MAY ADOPT.

Distribution of 1,000,000 Three-Fold "Harlene" Outfits FREE.

Here is a great opportunity and a valuable gift for every reader of this paper.

If you desire to look young and well-groomed look to your hair. That is why the proprietors of the world-famous Hair-growing Specific "Harlene" are offering 1,000,000 Outfits Free.

Here is a suggestion for you to adopt. Send for your "Harlene Hair-Drill" Three-Fold Gift and grow healthy, lustrous, and abundant hair.

Why not decide to-day to banish hair poverty for ever? Why wear attenuated, thin, impoverished, lifeless locks of hair, when all the rich sparkle and abundance of hair in its natural healthy condition is yours for the asking?

ACCEPT THIS WONDERFUL

GIFT.

There is no restriction to this Gift Distribution. It is sufficient that you are troubled with any form of hair "ailment," or that you desire to improve the appearance of your hair. The gift parcel comprises:

1. A bottle of "Harlene," the true liquid food for the hair, which stimulates it to grow growth. It is Tonic Food, and Dressing in one. Contains no Animal Fats.
2. A packet of the marvellous hair and scalp cleansing "Cremer" Shampoo Powder, which prepares the head for "Hair-Drill."
3. A copy of the new edition of the "Hair-Drill" Manual, giving complete instructions.

No hair trouble can defy the soothing, strengthening effect of "Harlene" and its scientific method of application, "Hair-Drill."

Prove the wonderful merits of "Harlene" for yourself without cost. The Gifts referred to above will be sent you immediately you post the coupon below.

Don't continue to suffer from:

1. Scalp Irritation
2. Complete or Partial Baldness
3. Thin or Falling Hair
4. Splitting Hairs
5. Over-greasiliness
6. Scurf or Dandruff

Un-ly. Wiry Hair

"HARLENE" GIFT COUPON

Fill in and post to: EDWARD CARLSON Ltd., 20-22, Lamb's Conduit Street, London, W.C.1, England.



FREE

Dear Sir, Please send me your Free "Harlene" Tonic Food, and "Cremer" Shampoo Powder, as described above. I enclose a stamp in return. I am a resident of Hong Kong.

Yours faithfully, [Signature]

Hongkong Daily Press.

WOMEN OF THE ARMY. WORKERS IN FRANCE.

[BY "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH'S" SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT AT THE BASE IN FRANCE.]

No army has ever gone forward on better food than the mighty forces of the Empire are enjoying in the present conflict of nations. Good as it is, the idea is to make it yet better, and it is to women that this task is to be entrusted. Give all credit at the outset to the Marchioness of Londonderry, who in the earliest days of the war saw the possibilities of employing the expert cook through the Women's Legion, and sent into various training camps at home a number of pioneers. Prejudices were thus worn down, and the innovation enjoyed a fair experiment. Out here in France there are some of those who formed a kind of advance party and who are privileged to wear the badge of their original organisation now that it has been merged into the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps.

There is a certain quarter that may fairly be described as a township of base camps. Into one of these latter the women have come. It belongs to a regiment that claims Dettingen and Minden, Inkerman and Khartoum among its battle honours, and it is proud of certain distinctions in regard to its present accommodation. For example, it could present its lady guests with charming posies of its own growing, and it has invented a kind of light frame of lath and muslin that excludes dust and flies and other troubles from the fan and the bread upon the tables. Into this exclusive depot have come the women cooks, twenty-nine of them, to take charge of the cook-house. It was a during innovation, but the commanding officer had good faith, and issued an order so representative of the spirit in which the "khaki-girls" are now regarded that it must be quoted in full:—

BASE DEPOT.

"The Officer Commanding Base Depot wishes to draw the attention of all ranks to the following points in connection with the Domestic Section of the Women's Auxiliary Army, which is employed in this depot:

"These women have not come out for the sake of money, as their pay is that of a private soldier. In nearly every case they have lost someone dear to them in this war, and they are out here to try to do their best to make things more comfortable for the men in regard to their food.

"It, therefore, is up to all ranks to make their lot as easy and not a hard one during their stay in France. If any man should so forget himself as to use bad language or at any time to be rude to them, it is up to any of his comrades standing by to shut him up, and see that he does not repeat this offence.

"To the older men I would say: Treat them as you would your own daughters. To the younger men: Treat them as you would your own sisters.

Comd., Base Depot."

The women have proved a complete success. In the great cauldrons on their ranges an appetising meal of stewed steak and vegetables and meat pudding was nearly ready for serving. Preparations for the next day involved the peeling of a bushel or so of onions, and the half dozen Scottish lassies who had nearly accomplished this task were singing "Annie Laurie," with a view perhaps of suggesting pathetic memories as an excuse for the tears in their bright eyes. But the sergeant cook claimed your attention on the grounds of the economies that were being effected by the women's careful attention to details. No article of kitchen grease is wasted. The good dripping of roast meat is, of course, a welcome change with bread, the skinnings of soup and the fat extracted by boiling down all odd cuttings helps in frying, but beyond all this is a quantity of stuff collected from the washings of pots and plates. This all goes to an army factory for conversion into glycerine, and the sale of it represents a return of a franc a man per month—a really substantial addition to the mess for providing little extra comforts and luxuries. Other camps can tell the same tale of better use of the excellent materials at the disposal of the men, and that most conservative of non-commissioned officers, the mess sergeant, joins his approval, tersely expressed, to that of his superior officers.

Women would be more extensively employed as printers if they were greater numbers available. A small contingent who understand folding and stitching are to be met in one office, and are doing very well at the work. It is inevitable that printed matter, photographs, and charts dealing with matters secret and confidential should pass through their hands, but here, as in the telephone work, high praise is always forthcoming as to the discretion and reticence that they are displaying. They have a keen eye for a playing as well as the letter of their strict injunctions on these points, and neither in conversation nor in their letters are they showing any tendency to disclosures.

ARMY RECORDS.

Of quite another order is the valuable work that the women are doing at another base. Here the very setting of their labours is enough to stir the enthusiasm of even an unimaginative person, for a large building has been given over by the French Government for the keeping of army records. At this centre is a registry of all Army correspondence in so far as it relates to transfers, pay, promotion, discipline, and all the more general names call for considerable space. Yet in spite of the complications of initials, of regiments or corps, of casualties and constant movements, any man's record can be traced in about a quarter

(Continued as foot of next column.)

CHILD LIFE AND THE WAR. SIR J. ORCHTON BROWNE ON GERMAN "MORALITY."

[BY ARCHIBALD HURD.]

At the Lady Pringle Memorial Lecture of the National Child Life Society at the Robert Barnes Hall, Wimpole-street, W., Sir James Orichton-Browne, who presided, said:—We shall win this war; that is certain, if there is a God in Heaven, and if our British hearts be true. We shall break down and crush for ever the most infamous system of brutality that has ever defiled the world. The point is that, when we achieve victory, shall we reap the fruits of those immense sacrifices that we are making? Shall we fill up the gaps in our ranks? Shall we hold our own in the new world that will emerge after the war is over? When that conflict is over, in order to maintain our new position in the world, it is of paramount importance that we should look to the motherhood of the child—that is to say, the welfare of infants.

We would insist on no delay or obstruction in the creation of a Ministry of Health or in the passing of the Education Bill. Mothercraft must be the pre-eminent industry in this country. We had heard that the Germans, with characteristic bestiality, proposed to compensate themselves for their losses by secondary marriages—that was, by polygamy and whole-sale prostitution. We should make good our losses by worthier means.

Mr. Arthur Newsholme (Medical Officer of the Local Government Board) said that the occupational statistics for 1911 showed that, among one-fourth of the infants born in that year, the sacrifice of life in the first month was nearly 5 per cent., whereas in other groups of the population it did not exceed 2 per cent. More than half of the total deaths in the first five years after birth were due to infections, and the larger part of these deaths, and of the associated sickness, were preventable. The greater child mortality in towns as compared with the country was chiefly caused by the excess of these infections.

The chief difference between urban and rural life was in housing conditions, urban housing conditions including an excessive amount of overcrowding and greater opportunities for human organic poisoning and infection. New schemes for housing would still leave the conditions in the central parts of towns unsatisfactory, unless at the same time active additional measures were taken to improve central housing conditions in towns. The chief enemies of the child were within the home itself. Personal faults in the parent, among which intemperance probably stood first, played an important part in the conditions adverse to child welfare. The industrial employment of women was an obstacle to normal family life, and one of the problems under modern conditions was how to safeguard her child in her absence.

A vote of thanks was accorded to Sir Arthur Newsholme, on the motion of Professor Kenwood, seconded by Lady Rhonda.

The Chairman, in putting the motion, mentioned, as an example of the casual side of the war, that he had just lost a much-loved grandson, who had died of wounds in Flanders. Six years ago he saw that boy cox the Third Trinity boat at Cambridge. Of the nine men who formed the crew seven had laid down their lives, and of the two survivors one was dangerously wounded. That example of what was going on enabled them to realize how important it was that we should concentrate our attention on the saving of infant life.

of an hour. To the girl who has had some experience of such work there is no difficulty here that she cannot quickly master, and there is call for many more to come and reinforce the contingent already employed. In the section of questions of law as they affect officers and men several girls, too, are working as typists, while in the special duties under the direction of the Branch and the Despatch Office others are to be found fulfilling their tasks side by side with men.

THE GARDENS OF REST. To those who are mourning for the brave lives laid down there is some little ray of cheer to offer in the assurance that many are at rest amid the fairest surroundings, the tenderest care being shown for their graves. The charge of three at each of these havens of wounds and gas and sickness have done their cruel work has been placed in the hands of trained women gardeners, among whom are ladies who have achieved notable successes in their vocation. One of these God's Acres is on an upland above the Channel waves. Around it is a handsome wall, on which is the sculptured record that it was given by the municipality and by relatives and friends of the officers, men, and women who are sleeping there. The sun-shine streams down upon its somewhat sandy soil, and wise cultivation has induced many flowers to grow on the borders.

Another one is more inland, though close to it there gleams and dances on a brilliant autumn day the water of a tidal river. On a gun-carriage the folds of a Union Jack tell that another has just been added to the silent company whose names and numbers appear on metal plates fixed to the wooden crosses that mark each grave. So stand the still battalions, silent, austere, serene. Each with his just allowance of brown earth shot with green. None better than his neighbour in pomp or circumstance. But bends upon the rosary that turned the fate of France. The head gardener, who once had charge of the grounds of a big school in the Midlands, comes forward and speaks of her plans by which she hopes to make the ground yet more beautiful. Annuals, she finds, are likely to succeed best, and she has schemes for a constant growth of them. Parents and wives come to see the resting-place, and often ask her to keep a few of the flowers that their loved one liked best upon it. And now and again is the poignant tribute of a lovely wreath, with some such inscription as "In loving memory of our darling boy," or the trophy of roses brought by a sorrowing wife. No work, surely, that the women have come to do is more gracious, more beautiful in its aspect of compassion than this, which will be extended to the path of the advancing Army, heralds of this act of reverence towards the heroic dead.

WHAT WE OWE TO OUR SAILORS. THE COST OF THE WAR.

[BY ARCHIBALD HURD.]

How many of the millions of persons in this country, completely surrounded by water, realise the price at which the food they eat is purchased—and not only the food, but the clothes they wear and the articles in everyday use? Not a motor-bus or taxi-cab can run except the seamen bring petrol to these shores; the shops would be closed if it were not for the seamen. Almost everything needed by us from hour to hour is brought to us by merchant seamen, and those merchant seamen, as they make their furrows through the submarine-infested waters, are guarded by those other seamen of the Royal Navy. And all the time there exists, though unseen by us, a "Fleet in being" which has to be held back by the threat that if it comes out from behind its shore guns and mines it will be annihilated, and that threat must be maintained as a reality.

During these winter months, when the seas run high and the cold pierces the marrow, our seamen are fighting two enemies, the elements and the Germans. The struggle goes on in almost unbroken silence by night as by day. Now and again the veil is lifted, as, for instance, when the convoy was surprised and two destroyers were sunk with most of the officers and men on board. The State has its duty towards the widows and children. Has the community no desire to help bear the burden of suffering? Does the successful operation in the Kattegat the other day and the skilful cutting-out expedition in the Bight of Heligoland convey no suggestion that a thanksgiving should be given in gratitude for such splendid services? And then there are the merchant seamen. About 8,000 of them, I believe, have made the greatest of all sacrifices. Why? In order that this country may continue to exist and fight in a just cause. We do not know these benefactors; they are anonymous. The widows and orphans whom the war by sea has robbed—who gives them a thought? They are feeling the pinch of the present high prices, like everyone else, and their means are very scanty. The widows and orphans are national legacies. They must not be neglected if we have any sense of decency. No one of these children in after years must be forced to claim that his chance in life was denied him because his father gave his life that we might live.

A NATIONAL LEDGER.

Do we who live in our island homes, receiving our bread from the hands of our sailors, and protected from invasion by our sailors, owe nothing to these men, whether they be confronting the ruthless enemy on the high seas or expiating in captivity the "crime" of doing their duty to their country and their countrymen? Every man, woman, and child is the debtor of the sailors, and may it not be added—will feel happier the more readily and adequately some effort is made to balance the account. It cannot be balanced as one would cast off a ledger. What is the value to be placed on a life sacrificed in bringing us food or with what coin can recompense be made to prisoners who have suffered for weary months under the heel of Prussianism? When we come to think of it we cannot hope to balance the account, but each one of us, according to his means, can do something to ensure that when the ledger is made up we shall not be overwhelmed in sorrow by the shame that we should have ignored the appeal for our seamen.

This Fund is being raised on behalf of seamen of every class—those of the Royal Navy as of the Merchant Navy. The money is not being hoarded for an indefinite period, but steps are now being taken to raise the load of debt which presses down many admirable institutions, limiting their usefulness, and interfering with their efficiency. The object of the Fund is to put all the marine benevolent societies on their feet. The existence of many of them has hitherto been very precarious. Can the nation promote a more suitable memorial to its seamen than by supporting the societies which provide hostels at the ports, with food and warmth and clothing for the seafarer in distress from weather or the enemy, which support homes for the aged mariner or his widow, which maintain orphanages for the children of seamen, which carry on training ships where boys of poor parents are turned into first-class sailors? In former years memorials in marble or stone, and imposing statues have been put up to record the nation's gratitude, and those who paid the price have been neglected—men in old age left to go to the poor-house, widows permitted to keep body and soul together as best they could, orphans ignored, often to become a burden to themselves as well as the State; must not again be forgotten. If there is insufficient money for all purposes let us postpone putting up memorials, and let the happy lives of our old seamen and their dependents be the monument to the thankful feelings of a nation of islanders who cannot exist except for their seamen go down in the great waters. In all waters, prepared to confront any foe, however intemperate his methods. Even those who have given already to King George's Fund may well ask themselves whether, in proportion to their blessings, they have paid their due share of the claim which is laid on all.—Daily Telegraph.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-DAY.

- 11 a.m.—Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.
- 11.30 a.m.—Humphreys Estate and Finance Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders at the Hongkong Hotel.
- Monday, 11th Feb.—Chinese New Year.
- Thursday, 14th Feb.—12.30 p.m.—China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting.
- Tue day, 19th Feb.—10 a.m.—Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

CUTLER PALMER & CO'S.



\$32 per case.

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG, AND SOUTH CHINA

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,

and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

[31]



Cuticura Better Than Beauty Doctors

For cleansing, purifying and beautifying the complexion, hands and hair, Cuticura Soap is supreme, especially when assisted by Cuticura Ointment to soothe and heal the first signs of skin troubles. For free sample address post-card: "F. Newbery & Sons, 27, Charterhouse Sq., London." Sold throughout the world.

36-6

JJ & S

JOHN JAMESON'S WHISKY unequalled for flavour and purity. Guaranteed to be PURE POT STILL WHISKY. Famous for over 100 years. John Jameson & Son, Ltd., Dub. Distillers to H.M. The King.

HOW TO KEEP WELL.

Vigour of body and clearness of mind depend largely on the vitalising force of nourishment derived from food. This can only be obtained if the stomach, liver and bowels are working properly. If these organs—the machinery of digestion—are out of order, then the food you take simply clogs the system, ferments in the stomach, giving rise to flatulence, acidity, and heartburn. Or through the slow action of the bowels in passing the waste material, impurities arise which taint what should be the rich, pure blood stream. The liver, overtaxed and burdened with the extra strain put upon it, afflicts you with drowsiness and giddiness; the eyes lose their lustre and have the yellow hue of biliousness. Remember that for 30 years Mother Seigel's Syrup has been bringing relief to sufferers from disordered digestion and put it to the test in your own case. It is because Mother Seigel's Syrup goes to the seat of digestive troubles that it is so effective in banishing them. Mother Seigel's Syrup is composed of more than ten varieties of roots, barks and herbs, which, in combination, exert a remarkably beneficial effect on the organs of digestion by toning, strengthening and stimulating them to healthy activity. Mother Seigel's Syrup has the patronage of a vast public in all parts of the world, because it has won their confidence by the benefits it has wrought in thousands upon thousands of cases of former sufferers. Their experience may be yours also, if you give Mother Seigel's Syrup a fair trial.

"I think you will be interested to learn what Mother Seigel's Syrup has done for me. I don't think that anyone could possibly have suffered more keenly from the pains of Indigestion than I have during a long period of my life. Right from a young woman I had been a victim to this complaint until twelve years ago, when through Mother Seigel's Syrup I completely banished it. As I am now nearly 70 years of age, you will see that I was in its grip for nearly forty years. Three bottles of your remedy made me a new woman, when I had got into a very low state through not only being unable to take food, but also through fear of the consequences of pains that would surely follow if I did. To-day my health and appetite are both excellent." Mary A. Cripps, Well Cottage, Longridge, near Stroud, Glos. July 12th, 1916.

[30]

"ASAHI BEER."



DAI NIPPON BREWERY CO. TOKYO. SOLE AGENTS MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA Ltd. No. 230 or 155.

THE NEW FRENCH THERAPION No. 1 THERAPION No. 2 THERAPION No. 3 THERAPION No. 4 THERAPION No. 5 THERAPION No. 6 THERAPION No. 7 THERAPION No. 8 THERAPION No. 9 THERAPION No. 10 THERAPION No. 11 THERAPION No. 12 THERAPION No. 13 THERAPION No. 14 THERAPION No. 15 THERAPION No. 16 THERAPION No. 17 THERAPION No. 18 THERAPION No. 19 THERAPION No. 20 THERAPION No. 21 THERAPION No. 22 THERAPION No. 23 THERAPION No. 24 THERAPION No. 25 THERAPION No. 26 THERAPION No. 27 THERAPION No. 28 THERAPION No. 29 THERAPION No. 30 THERAPION No. 31 THERAPION No. 32 THERAPION No. 33 THERAPION No. 34 THERAPION No. 35 THERAPION No. 36 THERAPION No. 37 THERAPION No. 38 THERAPION No. 39 THERAPION No. 40 THERAPION No. 41 THERAPION No. 42 THERAPION No. 43 THERAPION No. 44 THERAPION No. 45 THERAPION No. 46 THERAPION No. 47 THERAPION No. 48 THERAPION No. 49 THERAPION No. 50 THERAPION No. 51 THERAPION No. 52 THERAPION No. 53 THERAPION No. 54 THERAPION No. 55 THERAPION No. 56 THERAPION No. 57 THERAPION No. 58 THERAPION No. 59 THERAPION No. 60 THERAPION No. 61 THERAPION No. 62 THERAPION No. 63 THERAPION No. 64 THERAPION No. 65 THERAPION No. 66 THERAPION No. 67 THERAPION No. 68 THERAPION No. 69 THERAPION No. 70 THERAPION No. 71 THERAPION No. 72 THERAPION No. 73 THERAPION No. 74 THERAPION No. 75 THERAPION No. 76 THERAPION No. 77 THERAPION No. 78 THERAPION No. 79 THERAPION No. 80 THERAPION No. 81 THERAPION No. 82 THERAPION No. 83 THERAPION No. 84 THERAPION No. 85 THERAPION No. 86 THERAPION No. 87 THERAPION No. 88 THERAPION No. 89 THERAPION No. 90 THERAPION No. 91 THERAPION No. 92 THERAPION No. 93 THERAPION No. 94 THERAPION No. 95 THERAPION No. 96 THERAPION No. 97 THERAPION No. 98 THERAPION No. 99 THERAPION No. 100

BEETHAM'S la-rola

YOUR SKIN AND COMPLEXION can be kept in a perfect condition all the year round by a regular use of Beetham's la-rola. It is a perfectly pure, delicate, and refreshing skin cleanser, and is especially adapted for use in hot climates. It removes all blemishes, freckles, and is a delightful skin tonic. It is sold in all chemists and druggists. Manufactured by M. BEETHAM & SON, CHELTENHAM, ENGLAND.

Treat your hair kindly

You desire fine, beautiful hair. Therefore you must treat it kindly—nourish it, preserve its natural beauty, and care for it by regularly using

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL

"For Your Hair."

This preparation has been used for over 120 years—it has proved its value time and time again. It is a perfect hair restorative, and gives the hair a natural, healthy, and beautiful appearance. It is sold in all chemists and druggists. Manufactured by ROWLAND TOWSE & CO., LTD., LONDON, ENGLAND.



A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from Mercury. Early years' exposure. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

OLARKE'S 3. 41. PILLS.

"THERE ARE NO SUBSTITUTES FOR VICTORY."

MR. CHURCHILL'S WARNING.

Mr. Winston Churchill, M.P., Minister of Munitions, addressed a crowded meeting recently in the Bedford Corn Exchange, arranged by the local War Aims Committee. He said: We are gathered together in a grave hour. Two months ago I stated in London that the war was entering upon its sternest phase, but I must admit that the situation at this moment is more serious than it was. The country is in danger. It is in danger as it has not been since the Battle of the Marne, saved Paris and the battles of Ypres and of the Yser saved the Channel ports. The cause of the Allies is now in danger. The future of the British Empire and of democracy and of civilization hang, and will continue to hang, for a considerable period, in the balance, and in anxious suspense. It is impossible, even if it were desirable, to conceal these facts from our enemies; it would be folly not to face them boldly ourselves. Indeed, I am inclined to think that most people in this wonderful island are already facing squarely and resolutely the facts of the situation. They have got a very clear idea of how we stand, and a still clearer idea of what we are aiming at. (Hear, hear.)

Russia has been thoroughly beaten by the Germans; her great heart has been broken, not only by German might, but by German intrigue, not only by German force, but by German gold. Russia has fallen on the ground prostrate, in exhaustion and in agony. No one can tell what fearful vicissitudes will come to Russia, or how or when she will arise. But arise she will. (Cheers.) It is this menacing event that has prolonged the war, that has robbed the French and the British and the Italian armies of the prize that was, perhaps, almost within their reach. This evening—that has exposed us to perils and the sorrows and sufferings which we have not deserved, which we cannot avoid, but under which we shall not bend. (Loud cheers.)

OUR WAR AIMS IN 1914.

There never was a moment in this war when the choice presented to us was so brutally clear as it is to-night, or when there was less excuse for a patriotic man to make the mistake of being misled by sophistries and dangerous counsels. It is like the day spoken of in the Bible, when blessing and cursing and life and death were offered freely to the choice of the people. Are not our war aims clear? Do we not know in our hearts what our war aims are? Why, they are exactly what they were on that breathless night in August, 1914. (Loud cheers.) The same spirit exists in us to-day, as then, and the satisfaction of that feeling is just as vital and just as necessary as it was three years ago. Our war aims are the same as they were in 1914. We have not, increased them. We have not diminished them. We shall not diminish them by one jot or tittle. (Renewed cheers.)

Our sole war aim is this: That those who have committed crimes too numerous for one to recount, shall not profit by them, and shall not emerge from the struggle stronger than when they began it; that Germany shall not be able when this war is over to retire and plan another hideous catastrophe, to let loose upon her unsuspecting neighbours, that Prussian militarism shall go out of the world, that the German people who have allowed themselves to become the instruments of the miseries of mankind shall realize that the rulers whom they have trusted have not after all, led them to a comfortable place in the sun, but only through wrongdoing and infinite misfortune to vast disaster to themselves and to shame wounding in the book of history. (Cheers.) That is our war aim. That is Mr. Asquith's (cheers)—Mr. Lloyd George's (cheers)—and President Wilson's meaning (cheers)—when they say our war aims are reparation, restoration and security. (Cheers.) More than that we do not ask. Less than that we cannot take. The rights and interests of native populations must be respected. We did not enter this war with any idea of territorial gain. We have never fought, and we are not fighting, for booty or revenge. The sacred call of honour alone drew the citizens of this country into the field, and when that call has been satisfied, fully and unequivocally, Great Britain will be satisfied too. (Cheers.) We shall be satisfied when Prussian militarism is unmistakably beaten and the German people are saved from its evil spell.

PRUSSIAN NOT YET BEATEN.

There is no European question, no international question, that could not be settled for the common good, in harmony with the wishes of the peoples and the lawful interests of States, whether great or small, once Prussian militarism has been beaten. Do not let us harbour false hopes. Prussian militarism is not beaten yet. Owing to circumstances of a temporary character, Prussian militarism has gained a new lease of life, and for the moment it is more menacing than it has been at any time since the early battles, when the first onrush of the invaders was checked. Face the fact, that the sole thing we set out in this war to do is not yet done. Do not let us pretend that it is. By all means restate war aims in any terms you like, but for my part, President Wilson's statement of war aims is good enough for me. (Cheers.) But this grim and dominant fact remains, that Prussian militarism is not beaten, and until it is beaten and until it knows that it is beaten, there will never be peace and safety again in this world, no peace, however fair-seeming, which is based upon weakness and war weariness on the part of the Allies can be honorable or lasting. There are no substitutes for victory, and no league of nations would be worth a scrap of paper if it

(Continued at foot of next column.)

SOLDIERS' WIDOWS' PENSIONS.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S VIEWS.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught who presided over the annual meeting of the Royal Patriotic Fund Corporation at the Middlesex Guildhall, said that our former wars, however glorious to those who took part in them, were small in comparison to the present one, and the care of those bereaved by them was left entirely to private benevolence until 1861, when the State for the first time granted pensions—small, it was true to widows, and compassionate allowances to children of those on the married establishment who died in the South African War. These pensions were now under consideration, and he hoped it would be possible to raise them to a level more nearly equal to those granted for the present war. The widows who had married without leave, and their children, together with other dependents, derived and still derived their pensions from the Transvaal War Fund entrusted to the Royal Patriotic Fund Corporation's administration. When the present war suddenly arose there was no provision or machinery of the State to deal adequately with those bereaved by it, and until last year private effort, led by their Corporation, strove to grapple with the ever-increasing problem. Their Corporation was enabled by the Prince of Wales' Fund during two years to make grants to the bereaved as in the South African War; those grants were administered with singular care and consideration by the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families' Association, and by kindred organisations. As it had become evident that private generosity was inadequate to deal with the multitude of cases arising out of our losses by sea and land, Parliament constituted the War Pensions Committee as an offspring of the Corporation. To that body they appointed six of their members, and also lent it the services of their acting secretary, Lieut. Colonel Welby. The work of this committee had been taken over and extended by the Ministry of Pensions, and the establishment of this department was a recognition by the State that the care of those enabled or bereaved by war was a public responsibility separate from private benevolence.

An Act of Parliament had transferred to their Corporation the balance of voluntary funds received by the State's voluntary Committee. These funds continued to be administered on the principle of making grants in cases of special need. Their private donations fund, contributed by residents in many parts of the world, who recognised the value of the work of the Corporation, was reserved for those cases after the war which would not be eligible for assistance by the State or from other funds.

GENEROUS PENSIONS.

The country now dealt with the disabled and bereaved with a generosity hitherto unknown, but very many deserving cases necessarily remained outside regulations. These presented a field of work for the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families' Association, for the kindred organisations which the war has called into existence, and for the new Corporation, always ready to administer war funds entrusted to its charge. He welcomed the new association of the Comrades of the Great War as a lasting bond of communication and union among those who had fought in defence of our country in this great struggle of the nations. They had nominated eighty-three girls made fatherless by the war for the Royal Victoria Patriotic School, Wandsworth Common, for the education, maintenance, and training of orphans of soldiers and sailors, and in the near future the whole 300 pupils, it was expected, would consist of these children. They had been obliged, in consequence of the effect of the war upon their securities, to refuse to take any new cases for the first time since their oldest fund was raised; but they assisted in 1916 2,707 widows, 2,458 children, and one other dependent, a noteworthy record of the private benevolence of the past. (Cheers.)

TRANSVAAL WIDOWS.

Mr. W. Hayes Fisher, moving the adoption of the report, said the voluntary funds which had been handed over to the Royal Patriotic Fund Corporation by the Pensions Ministry amounted to about £10,000, and they had also to administer £10,000 which had been sent to them from Mexico, Persia, and Hongkong.

Lieut. General the Hon. F. W. Stoddard seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

There based upon the triumph of Hindenburg and Tiritz. A league of nations at whose council board an impenitent Prussian militarism sat would be the most hollow and dangerous of mockeries, and shame that have ever deluded man.

Let us concentrate upon one vital fact. We mean to win this war, however long it takes, however cruel the passage of the road may be. To make peace now would be simply to rivet for ever upon our children the temporary consequences of the Russian collapse. I do not fear military misfortune. I am confident that there are no means by which this country can be overcome on land or sea if every one does his best and duty. The danger most prominent in our minds is that the people of this country might be tempted by some specious peace terms that would leave Germany stronger than before. I am afraid there are some people who go about saying, "Beate your war aims," when what they really mean is make friends with the victorious Hun; leave off fighting. Be on your guard in your homes, in your streets, in your workshops, in your public places, against this deadly danger. Peace with Prussian militarism now means that we should have to put up with defeat and defeat to-day would mean ruin to-morrow.

BRITISH MERCHANTMEN AND DUTCH NEUTRALITY.

FOREIGN OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. BALFOUR'S STRONG LINE.

There has been issued as a White Paper the correspondence with the Netherlands Government respecting defensively armed British merchant vessels. It opens so far back as August 28th, 1914, when Sir Edward Grey caused the Netherlands Government to be informed that British merchantmen were armed only for purposes of defence and ought not to be interned or disarmed; but claiming that since German rules permit German merchant vessels to be converted on the high seas these ought to be interned unless the neutral Government were prepared to assume responsibility for a binding assurance that no such conversion should take place. On the following day our representative at The Hague reported that the Dutch Government agreed as regards treatment of British merchant vessels, but that the Dutch Minister of Marine in conversation with our representative at The Hague pointed out that the request to differentiate between auxiliary cruisers and merchant vessels defensively armed placed his Government in a very difficult position, mentioning that though he himself fully realised the difference the people might not, and that if any modification were now made in the instructions already issued by the Netherlands Government on the subject, the Dutch Navy, and consequently the nation, which up to now had been somewhat afraid of a violation of their territory by England, might accuse the Government of departing from its attitude of strict neutrality. This, he said, might have the effect of throwing the Dutch nation into the arms of Germany.

The matter rested there until March 7th, 1915, when Sir Edward Grey instructed Sir Alan Johnstone at The Hague to find out whether the Netherlands Government still held the strong objections to the entry of defensively armed British merchant ships into their ports; pointing out that the number of such vessels might increase in view of the menace from German submarines, and that among them might be some which normally traded with Netherlands ports. To this, on the following day, Mr. London, the Dutch Minister for Foreign Affairs, replied that according to his Government's interpretation of international law the admission of armed merchantmen, even if armed for defence only, was impossible. Our Minister at The Hague reported that from this position the Dutch Minister could not be moved, in spite of the fact that the German submarine warfare was contrary to all dictates of law and humanity. The matter was further discussed between the two Foreign Offices during June, July, and September, and it was taken up afresh by Mr. Balfour in March of the present year, in connection with the affair of the *Princess Melita* at Rotterdam, and caused a continuation of correspondence between the two Governments down to November 14th last. No change, however, was thereby effected upon the position of the Netherlands Government, and Mr. Balfour intimated while deeply regretting the attitude of that Government, that it was not proposed to continue the discussion.

The main points of difference may now be noted. When Mr. Balfour took up the matter, the case of the *Princess Melita* had occurred, but the circumstances had also changed. On the one hand, the Germans had proclaimed their intention to sink at sight all merchant ships going to or coming from Great Britain. On the other hand, it had been demonstrated that the possession of a gun adds greatly to the safety of a merchant vessel. Consequently in the interests of impartial neutrality, no less than of friendship, the Dutch Government, it was contended, ought to relax their rule excluding defensively armed merchant vessels from their ports, otherwise they would be assisting German submarine lawlessness and increasing the danger to merchant vessels.

POINTS AT ISSUE.

The Dutch Government, in contesting this view, urged other points, such as the seriousness of revoking later a rule of neutrality established at the very beginning of the war; also, the very special geographical position of the Netherlands in relation to the belligerent nations; and on these and other grounds they appealed to the British Government's sentiment of equity not to hinder the provisioning of the Dutch nation, which was threatened by Mr. Balfour's remark that there could be no ground of concession. The Dutch Government, unless they are prepared to show greater goodwill towards us. But the main line of the correspondence developed upon the issue alluded to in Mr. Balfour's argument that "all the principles laid down at The Hague presupposed the conduct of hostilities by the belligerents in accordance with the laws of war," and that "they cannot apply in their entirety in the presence of such circumstances as the ruthless destruction by enemy submarines of all merchant ships, whether neutral or belligerent, without warning," a condition of affairs in which "the power to exercise the right of self-defence becomes a matter of paramount importance. While firmly maintaining their position on all the other grounds, our Government most strongly stressed this, strengthening it by the reminder of the fact that they stood fast, although the Netherlands Government denied it that, during the present struggle no other neutral Government (except perhaps that of President Carranza in Mexico) has found itself obliged by the rules of international law to deny the use of its ports to such vessels." To this the Dutch Minister for Foreign Affairs replied (August 15th):

Whatever may be their personal opinion on this point the lawlessness of German

VATICAN AND PEACE.

DENIAL AND PROTEST.

The Papal Secretary of State has issued an official statement denying that the Vatican ever recommended an unjust and unenduring peace, or that it is responsible for any pronouncement that might have undermined the moral of the Italian troops and led to their recent retirement. The text of Cardinal Gasparri's statement, which was issued in answer to the numerous criticisms regarding the Vatican's peace attitude, is as follows: "The Holy Father is not preparing any new peace appeal. The earnest desire he has frequently expressed for a just, Christian, and durable peace is unchanged and cannot change. These malicious insinuations, this tendency to attribute in great part to the Italian clergy the responsibility for the present situation, must be denounced. In Italy no fair-minded person attributes the situation to the clergy. When the destructive propaganda began to affect the moral of the Italian army, the clergy in general, and in particular the army chaplains, following the instructions and example of the Chaplain-General, laboured to counteract it and to elevate the moral of the troops. Since then once the army chaplain informed the Chaplain-General and he informed the supreme civil authorities that a harmful movement was creeping in—all this long before the publication of the Papal Note."

MR. GERARD AND THE KAISER.

Mr. James W. Gerard, late United States Ambassador to Germany, speaking at a dinner given by the American Authors' Club to their "Ambassador Members," said that while in Europe he had met only two authors—the Kaiser and Maximilian Harden. He said:

The Kaiser has written extraordinary articles. In one he had stated frankly that, since his childhood, he had taken the great world conquerors, Alexander the Great, Julius Caesar, Frederick the Great, and Napoleon Bonaparte, for his examples. "I have often dreamed of German world conquest," the Kaiser wrote. "And I still believe that I shall succeed." This written statement by the Kaiser gives the real reason for the war. Harden, on the other hand, is a Polish Jew who dared to say what he honestly thought about the American point of view. In his editorial "If I were Wilson," he said that Wilson had something of right in his contention. Then his paper was suppressed.

If you subtract the Jews from German culture, you would have no Kultur left. German science, art, and music, almost all the work of law, Goethe said that the Prussian was born a brute, and that civilisation would make him all the more ferocious. This war has proved that Goethe was right. When I tried to get the Kaiser to sign Bryan's famous peace pact, he said he wouldn't, because that would embolden him with the United States in case he wished to make a "sudden assault" against England or France.

submarine warfare, an opinion that they are not called upon to express to the British Government, the Netherlands Government consider that it would be contrary to a just conception of neutrality if they allowed themselves to be influenced by a consideration of this nature to modify their rules of neutrality or the interpretation of these rules as established by them. In conformity with the standpoint in which they have always placed themselves towards Great Britain as well as others, the Queen's Government do not set themselves up in judgment upon the measures taken by the belligerents to do harm to one another. And again, Mr. London wrote he was not aware that the Conventions of The Hague or general international law contain a rule, or the records of the Second Peace Conference even an indication, that a neutral State should alter its neutrality regulations in favour of one belligerent party because of the manner in which its opponent conducts war. As for the fact that the warlike operations of one belligerent injure the rights and interests of the neutral, it is for the neutral to decide without any intervention on the part of the other belligerent whether the fact gives him occasion to depart from the state of neutrality which he has announced.

In intimating the subject would serve no useful purpose. Mr. Balfour drew attention to the most obvious general conclusion which emerged from the correspondence. One was the inability of the Dutch Government to show that they did not stand alone among neutral Governments, save for the doubtful exception of General Carranza's administration in Mexico. In particular, our Foreign Minister contended that the Netherlands Government, in citing certain words of Mr. Lansing as endorsing their view, were "obviously misrepresenting him"; and added: "His Majesty's Government desire nothing better than the adoption by the Netherlands of the United States as neutrals in this matter." The second, important observation suggested by the correspondence was, in Mr. Balfour's words, this:

The Netherlands Government have not attempted to answer the argument of his Majesty's Government that the discussion at the Second Peace Conference, including the contention of the British delegates that it should not be permissible to alter during the course of a war a rule of neutrality once laid down, presupposed the conduct of war by belligerents in accordance with the rules of international law, the flagrant violation of which is as a matter of fact, an essential feature of the German submarine warfare. This circumstance, obviously depriving of all force the appeal of the Netherlands Government, sufficiently speaks in itself to technical legal objections to a modification of their unparalleled regulation. (Continued at foot of next column.)

DREADFUL ECZEMA

Cured by Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills.

That torturing and disfiguring disease has its cause in an impure condition of the blood. The impure condition of the blood often arises from a diseased condition of the stomach and allied organs of digestion and nutrition. When digestion is imperfect the nutrition of the body is inadequate to its needs. The blood becomes thin, poisonous, accumulates in it, and these poisons often manifest themselves in some eruptive disease. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills cure diseases of the stomach, and other organs of digestion and nutrition. They eliminate poisonous substances from the blood, purifying it, and increasing its quality and richness. They get at the cause and cure perfectly diseases of the blood, and other complaints which originate in a disordered stomach.

They are a perfect Blood Purifier and a positive and permanent cure for Biliousness, Indigestion, Constipation, Head-aches, Saline Complexion, Liver and Kidney Troubles, Piles, Pimples, Boils, and Blotches, and for Female Affections.

For Sale by WATKINS, Ltd., Wholesale and Retail Agents, and Chemists and Stores generally, at 60 cents per bottle, or will be forwarded on receipt of price by THE J. W. WAT

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
Managing Agents.

"ELI. ERMAN" LINE.

(ELI. ERMAN & BUCKHALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal for Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

or to Messrs & Co., Canton.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"YING CHOW"	On 9th Feb., 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUICHANG"	On 10th Feb., Noon.
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"TAMING"	On 12th Feb., 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"HINKANG"	On 14th Feb., 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SHUNTEN"	On 16th Feb., 3 P.M.

SHANGHAI LINE-PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO
Excellent Saloon accommodation, Ample Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and Staterooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to
TELEPHONE 36.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Ocean Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR
SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW
AND RETURN.
(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HANTAN" ... Capt. A. E. Hodges ... (THURSDAY, 14th Feb., at 2 P.M.)

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Hake's Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIR & CO.,
General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a daily qualified surgeon.

For Freight or Passage apply to

DAVID HARRISON & CO., LTD.
Agents.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hong Kong	Connecting Mail	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
COLOMBO	10th Feb.	Str. from Colombo	1917	1917

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO, Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.
Return Tickets are available to Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS
(Non-Transshipment),
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR
MARSEILLES AND LONDON,
Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO
AND PORT SAID.
CARRYING 1st and 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.
Proposed Sailings:

STEAMERS	Leave Hong Kong	Leave S'pore	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
	about	about	about	about
The Intermediate Service is Temporarily Suspended.				

"WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignee and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GORDON & L. J. & CO. at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

E. V. D. FARR,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN and MADEIRA.

VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE via	"SUWA MARU"	(WED. DAY, 12th Feb., at 10 A.M.)
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOREA	Capt. Sakine	21,000
YOKOHAMA, AND YOKOHAMA	"FUSHIMI MARU"	(WED. DAY, 12th Mar., at 10 A.M.)
	Capt. Iizawa	21,000

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE.

CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and BANGKOK.

BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

NAGASAKI, KOREA and	"TANGO MARU"	(FRIDAY, 15th Feb., at 11 A.M.)
YOKOHAMA	Capt. Akamatsu	12,500
SHANGHAI, KOREA and	"KAMO MARU"	(WED. DAY, 13th Feb., at 11 A.M.)
YOKOHAMA	Capt. Shimizu	16,000
	"IYO MARU"	(WED. DAY, 20th Feb., at 11 A.M.)
	Capt. Takano	12,500
	"KITANO MARU"	(THURSDAY, 14th Mar., at 11 A.M.)
	Capt. Cope	16,000

KOBE	"TAISHO MARU"	(SATURDAY, 16th Feb., at 10 A.M.)
	Capt. Gawa	8,000
	"YETORU MARU"	(SATURDAY, 23rd Feb., at 10 A.M.)
	Capt. Kitamura	8,000

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE
VIA PANAMA CANAL.
(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA and COLON.

For Further Information, apply to—

"WIRELESS" Nos. 252 and 253

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
2, Nishi-Shinjuku

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU,
FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SHINYO MARU	22,000	SAT., 9th Feb.
PERMA MARU	8,000	FRI., 22nd Feb.
KOREA MARU	18,000	SAT., 9th Mar.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	FRI., 22nd Mar.
TENYO MARU	28,000	TUES., 9th Apr.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	TUES., 16th Apr.

The ss. "Nippon Maru" and ss. "Perma Maru" will call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, OALLAO, ARICA and IQUIQUE.
THENCE BY TRANS-ANDRAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

ANYO MARU	18,600 Tons
KIYO MARU	17,300 "
SEIYO MARU	14,000 "

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD. and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

TELEPHONE 2274 and 2275.

T. DAIGO, Agent,
King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI
SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Tourane, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Return Tickets to Europe available two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

TELEPHONE 740.
F. THOMAS, Agent,
Queen's Building.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line. For VICTORIA, SEATTLE and TACOMA, via SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOREA and YOKOHAMA.
(TRANS-PACIFIC).

"MANILA MARU"	SATURDAY, 9th Feb., at 3 P.M.
"CHICAGO MARU"	THURSDAY, 12th Feb., at Noon.
"MEXICO MARU"	THURSDAY, 22nd Feb., at 3 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo takes on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connections are made at Puget Sound ports with the Union, Milwaukee and St. Paul Lines.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Iloilo and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Anping, Taiwan, via Swatow and Amoy.

"AMAKUSA MARU"	SUNDAY, 10th Feb., at 10 A.M.
"SOSHI MARU"	THURSDAY, 14th Feb., at 8 A.M.
"KAISO MARU"	SUNDAY, 17th Feb., at 10 A.M.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside, the wharf Telephone No. 74 will be fixed.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

TEL. Nos. 744 and 745.

K. YAMASAKI, Manager,
No. 3, Queen's Building.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

S.S. "CHINA"

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU TO SAN FRANCISCO.

APRIL 10, 1918.

AN UNRIVALLED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

O. H. MITCHELL, Freight and Passenger Agent,
Freight: 2nd Floor, 1st House, 1st Floor.

